The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Japan Restores Anfus But China Rules from Chungking

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT DEALING WITH WAR ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE WOMEN INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE

Anfu Clique, Long Discredited, Rides Again in Peiping

Nantao Refugee Zone and the Opium Element in Sino-Japanese —Occident Relations

Tragedies of Shanghai—Those Who Have "Lost Faith" and Must Depart

Survivors from U.S.S. "Panay" Confirm Japanese Machine-Gunned Ill-Fated Warship—Nipponese Deny

General Chiang Kai-shek Makes Stirring Appeal to Continue Resistance

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Anti-War Movement in Japan—Can It Stop the Conflict? . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

Chungking Shoulders Responsibilities as the New Capital of the Republic . . . . . By Hin Wong

Americans Hiss and Boo Japan's "Good-Will" Mission . . . . . By George Kao

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Special Proceedings No. 2151
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Shanghai, China.

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160 AVENUE EDWARD VII.—SHANGHAI

密勒氏評論報
The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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ANFU CLIQUE, LONG DISCREDITED RIDES AGAIN IN PEIPING

The moving finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

BACK into the saddle at Peiping (Peking then and Peking now) have come the members of the Anfu clique, according to reports from North China. However, not all the members of the Anfu clique, for the former Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, died this year in Shanghai, "Little Hsu" (Hsu Shu-cheng), who conducted the major part of the negotiations for the Nishihara loans, was killed in Urga some time ago, and others shuffled off this mortal coil by various methods. But the names which have been cabled to Shanghai (chiefly by *Domei*) of the men taking part in the new puppet regime indicate its Anfu character, and the Anfu character lended itself admirably to Japan's North China schemes.

Among those slated for important positions in the new regime are General Chiang Chao-tsung, now Mayor of Peiping, Wang I-tang, Wang Ke-min (now Chairman of the Administrative Commission in Peiping), Chu Shen, Hsu Shih-chang, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun, Dr. Tang Erh-ho and other lesser lights. This galaxy is composed of monarchists, Anfus, war lords and Dr. Tang Erh-ho, Doctor of Medical Science from the Tokyo Imperial University and former contributor to Dr. Hu Shih's *Independent Critic*.

Information as to the exact activities of these men is, of course, rather difficult to obtain, since everbody tried to hide his identification with the Anfu clique after it was driven out of Peking in 1920. Generally speaking, however, during the period from 1917 to 1920, the men mentioned above appeared in the following manner:

Following the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916 China was in a state of confusion that was exceptional even for China. War lords were fighting for controtl of Peking and every now and then engaged in skirmishes with South China, where Dr. Sun Yat-sen was trying to establish a truly republican government.

In June of 1917 General Chiang Chao-tsung was acting Premier, a monarchist who a month later supported General Chang Hsun in his attempt to restore the Ching dynasty. Unfortunately for General Chiang, the restoration movement was a dismal failure, and everybody connected with it had to go into retirement. Consequently, this is the last official activity of the present 78-year old mayor of Peiping.

Chang Hsun's forces were brought into subpection by a coup engineered by Tuan Chi-jui, who became Prime Ministetr and the leading military official in the Anfu clique which was formed early in 1918.

Literally, "the Society of Peace and Blessing", the Anfu clique belied its name and can be more realistically considered as a club made up of militarists from Anhwei and politicians from Fukien, men who were clever, skillful, experienced, and above all, unscrupulous.

Chief organizer of the club was Wang I-tang, a government official who had been a strong supporter of Yuan Shih-kai. Other members of the club were Wang Ke-min, who was Minister of Finance during the Anfu period, and Chu Shen, Minister of Justice at that time.

The Anfu club announced as its aim the election of Hsu Shih-chang as President of the Republic, a man who was described at the time as "not a brilliant man, able administrator or efficient statesman, but a literary man and one of the Chinese genros." However, the Anfu club wished to elect Hsu and keep him in office only until Marshal Tuan Chi-jui could take over the post. Hsu Shih-chang was elected, but he was completely dominated by the Anfu clique which spent its time trying to consolidate a position which would have given it complete dominance of the North and eventually dominance of all of China. Such a project demanded money, and that is where the Anfu clique committed its most criminal offense against China.

To Peking in 1918 came one K. Nishihara, representative of the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan and the Industrial Bank of Japan. With him the Anfu clique negotiated a series of loans which startled China in their magnitude and in the manner in which the money was to be used. As an unofficial representative of Japan, much of the work of Nishihara was not known by the Japanese Minister in Peking who was at the time supposed to be the guardian of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Actually, many of the loans were to have been used for the formation of Sino-Japanese concerns "for the development of forestry and mining in Manchuria," but the Anfu clique diverted the money to the pockets of the militarists for the perpetuation of civil warfare. Japan, who was a member of the International Banking Consortium which had previously agreed not to loan money to China unless its use was controlled, seemed to care not at all that the loans were being used for military purposes and graft, and that Japan had not the slightest chance of ever collecting. Eventually, of course, Japan secured all of Manchuria on the basis of the rights she had amassed by her loans to Peking when the Anfus were in Power.

THE OLD DRAGON BACK AGAIN

Sapojnikoff in the North-China Daily News

A storm of indignation arose in China as the officials at Peking completed loan after loan, more than doubling China's total foreign debt and actually "selling China's birthright for a mess of pottage." At the time Nishihara even negotiated to place China's currency on a gold exchange basis, which would have introduced the Yen as China's currency unit (or a Chinese dollar valued the same as the Yen) with Japan loaning China gold notes of the Bank of Chosen and the

Industrial Bank of Japan as the basis for China's gold note circulation. Such a system would have made China a financial colony of Japan, and indeed, the gold exchange system is usually reserved for colonies which have no gold reserve of their own but maintain a gold reserve in the mother country. Such a scheme failed because of the vigorous opposition of the Chinese people.

For two or three years the notorious Anfu clique maintained power at Peking, running the country into debt, accentuating political differences, and getting further and further away from the republican ideal.

But during this time the student movement developed tremendously, largely under the leadership of Dr. Hu Shih, who is recognized in many circles as the father of the Chinese Renaissance. The movement became stronger and stronger despite the rigid suppression practiced by officials of the Anfus. They worked into army circles and explained the situation in Peking, causing some revolts among the troops of Tuan Chi-jui.

During the years that the Anfus were in power there were three war lords that had to be reckoned with in north China—Tuan Chi-jui of the Anfus, Chang Tso-lin, who was then consolidating his power in Manchuria, and Wu Pei-fu.

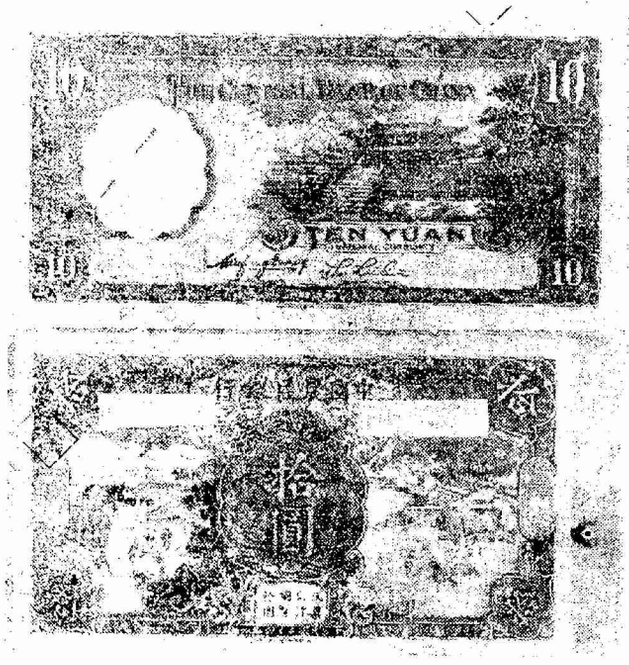
Wu Pei-fu was the subordinate and chief henchman of Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli Province (now Hopei). In 1920, General Wu Pei-fu, under the orders of Tsao Kun, and with the moral but hardly actual support of Chang Tso-lin, drove the Anfu clique from Peking and forced President Hsu Shih-chang to abandon his policy of reconciliation with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang.

Because of this action, Wu Pei-fu, became immensely popular in China and planned to unify the country by force. In this he failed, for Chang Tso-lin had become powerful and General Wu was deserted at the critical moment by one of his chief supporters, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Within a few years Chang Tso-lin was in control at Peking and Wu Pei-fu retired to Hupeh. He appeared again at the head of the Allied Anti-Red Army in 1927 only to suffer defeat at the hands of General Kai-shek. Since then he has been living in retirement in Peiping, although he was appointed an adviser to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council in 1935.

In brief, this is the record of the men now chosen to lead "the legitimate government of China", despite the fact that the moving finger has written in indelible characters the long list of political broils and intrigues which these men indulged in for personal gain and without thought of service to the Republic of China nearly two decades ago.

Japanese-Korean "Money-Factory" Discovered in Hongkew

Herewith are reproductions of two counterfeit notes of Chinese Government banks which were found in exchange shops in the International Settlement this week. The two notes, $10-Central Bank and $10-Farmers Bank of China, were cashed by two



Japanese and two Koreans who had disappeared before the deception was noticed. Investigation disclosed that the notes were part of some $3,000 000 worth of spurious currency which was either printed in Hongkew or brought here and stored in the Hongkew section. It was claimed that the owners of the stocks of counterfeit notes were selling them at various rates but usually at fifty cents on the dollar, that is, half the face value.

Whether the notes were printed here from plates made in Japan or actually printed in Japan was not known, but it was determined that the stocks of notes are held by a group of Japanese and Koreans in the Hongkew section.

The spurious notes, two of which are shown herewith, are printed on cheaper paper than the genuine and contain a number of defects which are not apparent at first sight. The genuine $10 notes of the Central Bank contain the profile of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which is absent in the imitation. Also, the serial numbers on the counterfeits are in slightly smaller type than on the genuine. As for the notes of the Farmers Bank, the blank space on the front of the genuine notes contains a character meaning "citizen." This is absent on the imitation notes and here also the serial numbers are smaller.

The original notes, in both instances, were printed by British companies, Waterlow and Sons, Limited, London and Thomas De La Rue & Company, Limited, London.

Japan to Continue to Depend on U.S. for Raw Cotton

Japan will contine to buy large quantities of American cotton despite sweeping assertions of some industrialists that other scources of supply soon will make Japan independent of the American product, Japanese importers informed the *United Press* last week. The first effort to develop these new sources for the raw material which is vital to Japan's export trade broke down when it became apparent that it would be impossible to obtain quantities of North China cotton. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, therefore, began to sound American producers on a plan for obtaining American cotton on a three to six months' payment plan. If that proves successful the Association may establish credit over longer terms and give up for the time being any idea of cutting down American Cotton purchases. The plan is being shaped to avoid conflict with Japan's strict import control laws. Cotton may be obtained also from India under similar arrangements but the Association decided to start with American Cotton and explore that situation first.

OLD ANFU CLIQUE BACI ·N POWER IN PEIPING—AGAIN WITH JAPAN'S HELP

General Chiang Cho-tsung

General Wu Pei-fu

Wang Keh-min

Wang I-tang

Dr. Tang Erh-ho

Chu Shen

Nantao Refugee Zone and the Opium Element in Sino-Japanese—Occidental Relations

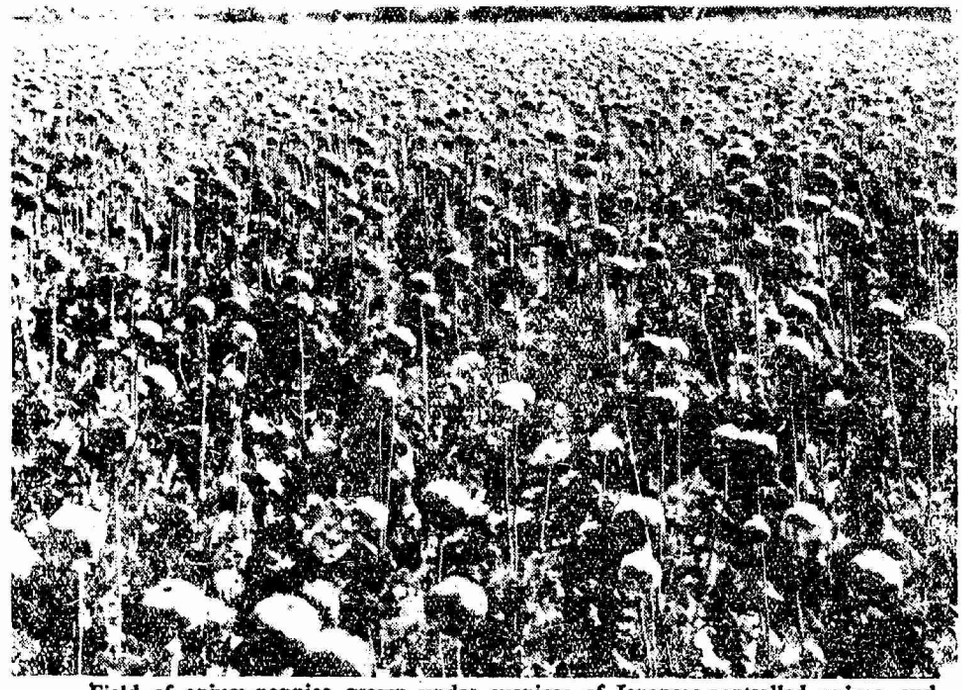
A FEW weeks before the outbreak of hostilities here, the local newspapers printed reports of an attempt on the part of the so-called official opium monopoly to extend its activities into the French Concession and the International Settlement. Little was heard concerning the French Concession, but the newspapers on the north side of Avenue Edward VII published considerable on the subject. The official monopoly, which had its headquarters in Nantao where it received police protection, desired to extend its licensing system into the foreign areas. In simple terms it meant that opium smokers and dealers were to be provided with certificates which would protect them against arrest in the event of their being found with opium in their possession in the foreign administrated areas. When it became known that the opium interest were attempting to extend their activities into the Settlements, strong opposition was raised and negotiations that had been proceeding secretly for some time were broken off.

When the Chinese forces defending Chapei, in the course of the recent fighting, suddenly withdraw to the section south of Soochow Creek, the so-called opium "hongs" or long established dealers in Nantao became panicky. Many fled into the French and International areas bringing along large stocks of opium concealed in other merchandise. This opium is still secreted in the foreign areas. In addition, other large quantities of the drug were buried or otherwise concealed in the Nantao section. When the refugee zone was created by Father Jacquinot, it was alleged that opium dealers, without Father Jacquinot's knowledge of course, fled into the area taking with them further large quantities of opium which allegedly were buried or concealed in houses within the zone.

While various explanations have been cited as to reasons for the frequent raiding of the zone by Japanese troops, it has been claimed that their real object was to find the opium that dealers allegedly concealed in this area. The amount of opium, which was brought into the foreign area, buried in Nantao or concealed in the refugee zone is not known, but runs into many millions of dollars.

The inside story of complications within the Chinese political camp, which culminated in the

sudden collapse of resistance on this front and withdrawal of the troops, is yet to be told. There was a curious arrangement about the control of the Nantao section which never was clearly understood. While General Chang Fa-kwei, leader of the famous Ironsides, commanded the Pootung section and General Chen Cheng, the Chapei-Woosung sector, Nantao, which previously had a population of more than 600,000, continued under the control of General Yang Hu, Garrison - Commander of the Shanghai - Woosung area and General Tsai Chin-chun, Commissioner of Police. Recent reports publishd in the *Social Evening News* of Shanghai claimed that General Tsai and General Yang had been executed in Hankow, allegedly because of their failure at the time of the withdrawal of Chinese troops, to maintain discipline among their forces and also their failure to bring out of the Nantao section "tens of thousands of rifles and machine guns and other munitions." Dispatches from Hankow later in the week officially denied these reports.



Field of opium-poppies grown under auspices of Japanese-controlled opium and narcotics monopoly in Manchukuo. This particular field of poppies was photographed last year in the vicinity of Chengteh, capital of Jehol.

Persons who are aware of developments which have taken place in the opium and narcotic situation since the occupation of Manchuko will not be surprised that the opium element has become a matter of vital concern in connection with the establishment of Japanese military control of the Shanghai district. Since opium traffic in China in recent years has been largely monopolized by certain elements in the Chinese army, it is probably a logical development that the Japanese army should succeed the Chinese army in extending protection to traders interested in these drugs.

According to dispatches from Moscow which were circulated by the Soviet *Tass News Service* on November 20th, one of the large Japanese trading concerns had purchased a large quantity of opium in Iran (Persia), valued at £115,000 sterling, equivalent to more than $1,500,000 in Chinese currency. The Moscow dispatches, based on information from Persia, said that the opium was obtained by the Japanese firm in connection with a trade-barter for the sale of Japanese textiles. The Russian reports said that this deal would intensify Japanese activities in the spread of opium and other narcotics in China.

Ordinarily the Japanese would not be interested in dealings in Persian opium, but the Japanese occupation of the Shanghai district created an interest because many wealthy citizens of Shanghai preferred Persian opium or mixtures of domestic and Persian opium. Recent reports in the newspapers stated that local prices of opium, due to the stoppage of supplies because of the war, had jumped from $4.00 to more than $20.00 an ounce.

One of Japan's first moves after the occupation of the puppet state of Manchuko was the formation of an official narcotic monopoly. The announced object was the gradual "suppression" of the drug habit, which had long existed among the Chinese people in that area. Ensuing developments, however, showed that suppression was not the main objective because all sorts of schemes were adopted to encourage the use of the drug and its derivatives, particularly heroin. It was alleged that Jehol Province, where the Chinese always had produced opium, was largely given over to the production of opium poppies. In addition, the Japanese military authorities extended their domination westward to Suiyuan where they became the controllers of the socalled "Turkish" opium traffic, which originated in Central Asia. The Japanese thus became dealers in opium in a large way, dominating two chief sources of supply, Jehol Province and

Chinese municipality in Tientsin established an institution for the treatment of opium and heroin-addicts, but the Japanese and Korean joints in the Japanese Concession turned out victims faster than the Chinese could cure them.

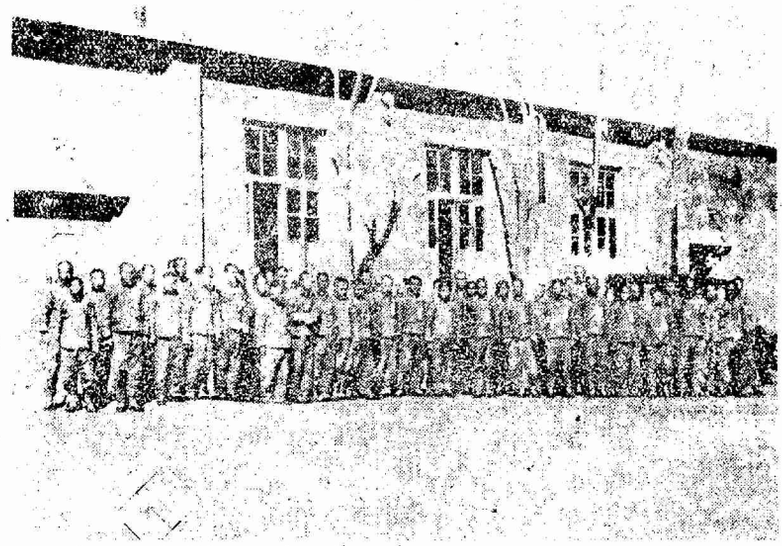
the territories to the west, including Suiyuan and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan.) But as is usually the case, supplies exceeded customers. While Manchukuo and North China had always been large consumers of opium, the economically depressed and politically oppressed population of these areas could not begin to consume the enormous quantities of heroin which Japanese manufacturers placed on the market. The Japanese Concession in Tientsin became a vast drug distributing center. Its sales activities extended down the Coast as far as Singapore and across the Pacific to the U.S.A. Articles published in *The Review* on January 16, 23, April 3, May 8, June 5, 12 and 16 of this year indicated the extent of the traffic.

The establishment of Japanese military control over the densely populated Shanghai district was expected of solve the problem of the Manchukuo opium monopoly from the standpoint of potential customers, providing Shanghai opium-addicts could be prevented from obtaining supplies elsewhere. Hence there was no surprise when it became known that the Japanese were planning to introduce Jehol and North Central Asian opium into this market on an extended scale. Also, there were rumors that secret negotiations were being conducted with local representatives of opium "hongs" who controlled the business with the object of inducing them to purchase future supplies from the Manchukuo monopoly bureau.

Previously most of Shanghai's opium supplies have come from south and west China, principally Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan with large quantities of the more expensive higher grade opium from Turkey and Persia brought in for those with more expensive tastes. The imported opium also was mixed with lower grade Chinese production for the general trade.

While it has as yet received little attention in the press, it is of international significance that the Japanese, due to their recent conquests, are in a position to become the greatest narcotic dealers in the world. Starting out a few decades ago with small monopoly bureaus in their Korean and Formosan colonies, they have now expanded the traffic into Manchuria and north China and are ready to move into central China. Due to their control over the densely populated coastal districts the Japanese are in a position to dominate the trade, the full extent of which is not known, but it is supposed to exceed $25,000,000 annually in the Shanghai area alone

There is an obvious interest in this subject for Americans for most of the habit forming drugs smuggled into the United States originate on the China coast. A recent dispatch from Washington through the *United Press* said that a widespread narcotic ring with an annual business of U.S.$750,000 had been smashed by the Department of the Treasurer according to a statement by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury. He said that both Japanese and Chinese had been arrested in various parts of the country and he hoped they had put an end to the activities of this particular ring



Group of addicts undergoing treatment last summer in the Chinese municipality at Tientsin, prior to the Japanese occupation. These men, most of whom were below 30 years of age, had become addicted to drugs in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin.

According to articles published in *The Review* several months ago it was shown that the narcotic rings in Tientsin had extended their activities to the United States. A further *United Press* message from New York on December 1st referred to the suppression of still another narcotic organization which had smuggled at least $1,000,000 worth of narcotics into the United States. Among those arrested were four employees of the United States Customs, who had received bribes from the opium and heroin dealers.

Tragedies of Shanghai—Those Who Have "Lost Faith" and Must Depart

SHANGHAI is witnessing an emigration of Chinese, Russians, British, American, French and other foreigners to foreign lands on a scale unprecedented in the history of the port.

This emigration cannot be confused with the evacuation of foreigners which occurred during the height of the hostilities in the Shanghai area. The thousands departing from Shanghai now intend to bid China adieu forever and establish permanent homes elsewhere. Chinese are utterly discouraged over the outlook. Foreigners have "lost faith" in the future of this part of the country, if it continues to remain under Japanese domination.

The majority of evacuees who left Shanghai during the hostilities intended to return when the fighting moved away and the city became quieter and less dangerous. Now every incoming vessel brings hundreds returning to their Shanghai homes. The British Consulate-General has announced that British subjects may now return here and is encouraging them to do so. The American authorities, while making no statement, have removed the barriers to return and say it is useless to make such an announcement because "Americans are returning anyhow". The French authorities never exerted much pressure on their nationals to leave.

However, it is now seen that many are returning only to wind up their affairs, dispose of their property and cut their last ties with this part of the world prior to departure forever.

The passport offices of the various countries are thronged with persons seeking a new land in which to settle. Most of the departing foreigners are returning to their own countries but many have been in the Orient so long that they have lost all contacts at home and it means starting a new life again, at the bottom. These include professional men, artisans, persons working for concerns of a country not their own. Those who have worked in the China branches of concerns with head offices in their own country are more fortunate but experience has taught the bitter lesson that even they are frequently met coldly, at home.

Chinese, Russians and others without citizenship in any country find themselves encircled with restrictions, regulations and whatnot that make a permanent home abroad almost impossible unless they are fortunate enough to possess sufficient funds so that they need never take employment.

Applicants for non-immigrant visas as temporary visitors for business or pleasure in the United States, for example, must present proof that the applicant has a fixed domicile outside of the United States which he has no intention of abandoning and must be in a position to furnish substantial bond in the event the immigration officals in the United States require it. He must show that he has sufficient funds and provide other guarantees which are not easy to obtain.

The length of the visit is never specified by the authorities so that the visitor has no assurance that he will be allowed to remain longer than a few weeks. Americans who have non-American wives find themselves virtual exiles from their own country. This is particularly true of the many Americans who have Chinese wives. The American Consulate-General in Shanghai places such Americans in virtually the same category as White Russians unless the couple are willing to break up. The husband can, of course, return to the United States any time he wishes—alone. If he wants to take his wife home, even for a visit, he finds himself staring into the cold eye of an official at the Consulate who tries to bring every rule and regulation in the book against the American's hope. Letters of proof that he will come back to China or leave the United States, guarantees, bonds and all such restrictions may be invoked. An American and his Chinese wife does not meet such opposition if he wishes to visit France, England or any other country. It is explained locally that these regulations are necessarily enforced in Shanghai so that, in America, it will not become necessary for the immigration authorities—as heartless a gang of home-wreckers and red-tape addicts as ever graced a Federal payroll—to do so.

However, it is not difficult for non-Americans with adequate funds to obtain entry into the United States as tourists or students. Hundreds of Chinese students whose education has been broken by the hostilities, are now going abroad to complete their schooling. There is a large list of officially approved universities and colleges which Chinese may enter. American immigration laws still apply to the Philippine Islands and Hawaii.

Chinese applying for visas to any of the major countries must furnish evidence of possessing sufficient funds or will be taken care of there by relatives or friends, and do not intend to seek employment. A bond is often required. The French Consulate-General, for example, requires a deposit of 400 piastres, Indo-China money, nnless applicant is well known to the Consulate.

The large emigration of White Russians to Australia is an unusual feature of the present trend. Australia is still a pioneer country and needs strong, healthy, intelligent immigrants. New Zealand is likewise open to permanent settlement by White Russians and others who will be an asset to the land "down under". Whole families of White families of White Russians and nationals of small European countries are migrating to the Antipodes where they aim to engage in agricultural, professional, industrial or other pursuits. Good character and just sufficient money to pay their fares with something over so they do not arrive destitute are about all required to migrate to those two countries.

The exodus of the higher classes of Chinese from Shanghai already is causing grave concern. Expressing the hope that this trend can be stopped, the North China Daily News, in an editorial on November 27, stated that "the exodus is in danger of embracing a number of professiosal, businesss and technical men who might overwise be of real service to Shanghai in the ultimate process of recovery and the immediate need for finding a modus vivendi".

The North China Daily News expressed the hope that the Japanese military authorities 'promptly define their requirement regarding the exodus or otherwise of leading Chinese residents".

Surprisingly enough, the newspaper appeals to the Japanese to give these Chinese some reassurance on the grounds that the Japanese militarists will need such men in order to operate the puppet regime in Greater Shanghai.

> "The Japanese High Command is concerned with the improvization of machinery for carrying on institutions necessary to the civic life therein. Much depends upon the possibility of inducing responsible Chinese citizens to come forward at invitation and accept the thankless but essentially public-spirited task of cooperating with the de facto power for the sake of the community's welfare as a whole," said the leader.

Most Chinese will interpret this statement as lese majesty. They will see little difference between being Japanese puppet officials or employes in Hsinking, Peiping, Suiyuan, Tungchow or any other Japanese-controlled area.

It is extremely doubtful whether many responsible Chinese would accept the advice given by the leading British newspaper in Shanghai, and the exodus may be expected to continue.

A brief sojourn abroad may be of immense benefit not only to the individuals concerned, but also to China if the time is used advantageously to study foreign in-

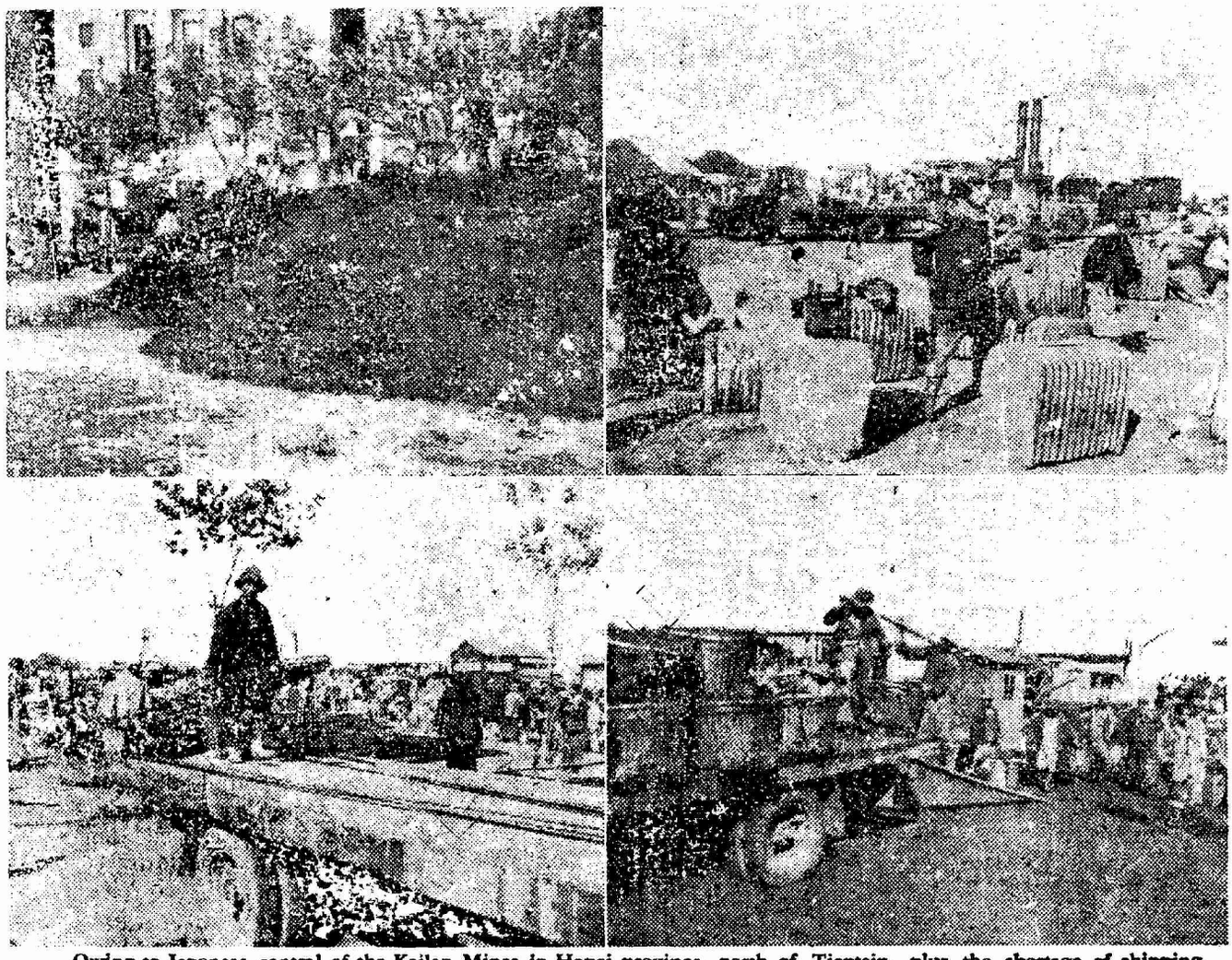
dustries, communications, laws, medical practices, organization and other urgent needs in China.

However there is real tragedy in the lives of hundreds of Shanghailanders, Chinese and otherwise, who have had their means of livelihood taken from them by the hostilities and have no means to travel until the local political and military situation has been clarified. Between watching their families starve and accepting posts in the forthcoming Japanese-sponsored administration there is a bitter choice.

The Late Dr. Frank Rawlinson Was Killed by Shrapnel from a Japanese Anti-Air Craft Gun

Mrs. Florence L. Rawlinson, widow of the late Dr. Frank Rawlinson, wrote to the *North China Daily News*, from Ohio, Nov. 26, correcting the general impression that the latter met his death on Aug. 14 at the junction of Avenue Edward VII and Yu Ya Ching Roads, as the result of being struck by the fragment of the bomb dropped at that point by a Chinese plane. Mrs. Rawlinson points out that the U. S. Coroner, on the basis of an examination by Dr. F. B. Nance, found that the late Mr. Rawlinson met his death as the result of shrapnel from an anti-aircraft gun, which on that particular day must certainly have been Japanese.

SHANGHAI BUSINESS MOVES TO WATERFRONT PARKWAYS



Owing to Japanese control of the Kailan Mines in Hopei province, north of Tientsin, plus the shortage of shipping, coal prices in Shanghai have reached prohibitive heights—Upper left, Shanghai coal dealer uses Bund garden as coal yard. Upper right, another dealer uses Bund as cotton godown (warehouse). Lower pictures show Chinese trucking companies loading merchandise on the Shanghai waterfront due to Japanese occupation of Hongkew, Nantao and Pootung Wharf.

Property Transfers in Yangtszepoo Since Start of "War" Will Not Be Recognized, Japanese Say

Japanese authorities will not recognize the transfer of Chinese property in Hongkew and Yangtszepoo, as well as areas under Japanese military occupation, to third party nationals if such a transaction took place after the outbreak of the hostilities in Shanghai, a Japanese Embassy spokesman declared Dec. 20. The status of Chinese private property in those districts, the spokesman continued, remained unchanged. Such property had not been confiscated although it was subject to requisition, "just like Japanese property in those areas is likely to be temporarily taken over," he said. Payment would, however, be made for property so used.

T. V. Soong Proceeds South to Supervise Adjustment of Currency

T. V. Soong, a member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, arrived in Canton on December 14 in connection with plans for currency adjustment in South China, a special Chinese dispatch to the *Ta Mei Wan Pao* states.

Three Hundred Foreign Refugees Leave Hankow by "Christmas Express" for Hongkong

More than three hundred foreign nationals were evacuated from Hankow this week, with Hongkong as their destination. A "Christmas Express" carrying the refugees was due to leave Wuchang Dec. 23, due notice having been given to the Japanese authorities.

Rear-Admiral L. G. E. Crabbe, British Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtze, together with Commander J. A. Miller, his secretary, departed from Hankow for Hongkong by a specially-chartered plane, Dec. 21. Vice-Admiral Crabbe has assumed temporary command of the China Station in place of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Little, who is ill.

China's Appeal to Come Before League Council at Geneva Jan. 17

China's appeal will be one of the first questions to be examined at the 100th session of the Council of the League of Nations, due to be held at Geneva on Jan. 17, under the Chairmanship of the representative from Iran.

Survivors from U.S.S. "Panay" Confirm That Japanese Army Units Machine-Gunned Ill-Fated Warship

THE bombing and machine-gunning of the U.S.S. *Panay*, 25 miles above Nanking on Sunday, Dec. 12, continued this week to hold the center of interest in the U.S., in China and in other countries, as further details of the outrage came to light.

Japanese Army Does Not Consider Its Action Blameworthy

The Japanese Army does not regard its action concerning the U.S.S. *Panay* and other American ships in the vicinity of Nanking blameworthy in any particular, according to a report made public on the night of Dec. 20 by Major-General Kumakichi Harada, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in China. An investigation carried out by his staff officers, the General said, has shown that contrary to the testimony given by some survivors of the incident, no shots were fired upon the ill-starred vessel from Japanese Army launches.

One of the largest gatherings of newspapermen ever assembled at a Japanese press conference met in the Metropole Hotel to receive the officer's findings on the incident. There were not, however, any Chinese newspapermen present.

In the first place Gen. Harada denied that Japanese launches carrying the boarding party to the sinking *Panay* had fired on the vessel; he declared that Captain Hirotoku, the Commander of the Japanese unit, was only concerned in removing the wounded possibly remaining aboard the doomed American warship. General Harada admitted that while in Nanking (whence he had gone to investigate the incident) he did not interview members of the unit personally; he also stated that the unit was still operating on the field north of Pukow and that the Army authorities did not consider it necessary to detain the unit in Nanking pending completion of the inquiry. When a correspondent suggested the possibility that members of the unit might be killed, thus making further inquiry impossible, Gen. Harada declared that the unit was required for active operations in the field.

The general effect of Harada's testimony was to place sole blame for the incidents upon the Japanese Navy, whose bombers were involved in the attacks; however, the Japanese military attache refused to admit this implication placed upon his testimony.

A dramatic phase of the press conference was the presence of two newspapermen, Weldon James (American) and Malcolm MacDonald (British) who were aboard the *Panay* at the time of the incidents, both of whom testified that the Japanese army launches had fired on the sinking *Panay*. In fact the statements of Gen. Harada were so contrary to the testimony of survivors that one observer remarked, "The Japanese army officers and the survivors appear to be talking about different incidents."

An Allegation of Cannon Firing

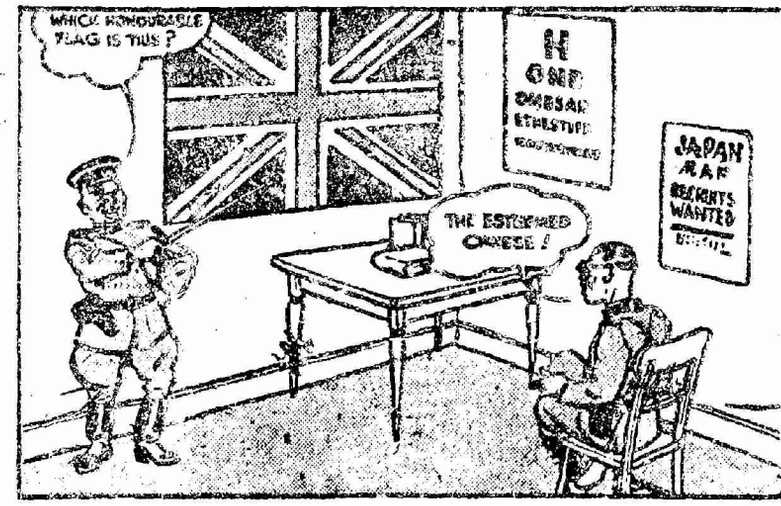
The inquiry disclosed two heretofore unknown elements of the incidents, first the sensational statement of the Japanese military attache that the *Panay* had fired three cannon shots towards the shore in the direction of the Japanese unit, to which the Japanese did not reply due to the excessive distance; the other was a statement by Gen. Harada that the Japanese army unit was itself bombed by Japanese planes while investigating damages and succoring the wounded aboard the Socony ships; he claimed one bomb fell between two ships, igniting both, also wounding a Japanese officer and killing or wounding several men.

The allegation that the *Panay's* three-inch gun had fired on the Japanese unit ashore was emphatically denied by the testimony of survivors, who stated that the first Japanese airbomb disabled the forward gun, while the other guns were still encased in canvas coverings when the ship disappeared beneath the tawny waters of the Yangtsze. The allegation that the *Panay* had fired on the Japanese unit on shore evoked the inquiry why the Japanese had not reported the incident, although eight days had elapsed. Gen. Harada attributed this to the excitement and confusion still prevailing in Nanking. The statements by General Harada were made in short choppy sentences, which were translated piecemeal into English. They were to the general effect that he had gone to Nanking with the original object of investigating incidents concerning H.B.M. *Ladybird*. Upon his arrived in the vicinity of Nanking he learned of the *Panay* happenings and therefore, "I now recount facts as ascertained by myself. Much delay was due to the confusion and the presence of large bodies of troops and it was necessary to dispatch an officer across the Yangtsze in order to interview members of the Army units involved in the *Panay* incident, who continued active in the campaign in the vicinity of Pukow, on the north bank of the river." He stated there were two separate, unrelated happenings concerning the Japanese Army's connection with the *Panay*—the first, which consisted in friendly exchange of visiting cards when the Japanese unit aboard the launch called on the Commander of the American ships and informed him 'Under operations, hence dangerous.' This occurred about eight a.m. About one p.m. another Japanese unit consisting of a dozen small motor launches departed from Wuhu bound for Pukow. They observed in the vicinity of the town of Mahashan one warship and three merchant vessels proceeding up river from Nanking. The two Japanese launches ahead, one containing Captain Hirotoku, observed the warship; thinking it was Chinese, he ordered his launches to fall back five hundred yards from the point where it was first observed. There was no exchange of fire. The Japanese launches hugged the south bank of the river and reconnoitered while the vessels continued up-stream near or opposite the nothern bank, the distance between being about two thousands meters. About 1.30 p.m. Japanese commander Hirotoku saw three Naval planes appear from the east, which bombed the warship and merchantmen, scoring hits. The two vessels were near the left bank; one approched right while another appeared to be starting downstream. He observed the warship open fire on the planes with anti-aircraft machine-guns; also observed the ships' cannon fire three shots in the direction of the Japanese unit on shore, to which the Japanese did not reply owing to the distance. He observed the warship and merchant vessels lower five or six boats to land passengers on an island. Then he observed another ship proceeding upstream. Thinking it contained retreating Chinese soldiers, the Japanese launch gave chase, firing at a range of eighteen hundred yards and captured it. When one merchant vessel which was accompanying the warship came alongside the shore the Japanese units for the first time because aware that the vessel was American. When the Japanese reached the spot, the passengers were already on shore, standing in separate groups, consisting of Americans and Chinese. The Captain explained that the boat belonged to the Standard Oil Co., while the Chinese were employes of the company. The Japanese observed two wounded Americans and three Chinese. They dressed the wounds of the Americans, who expressed gratitude. The Japanese commander requested permission to search the ship to determine whether there were further wounded aboard, but none were found. At this point a Japanese plane appeared overhead. The commander ordered his men numbering ten to wave Japanese flags but the plane's pilot failed observe, and bombed the ships; one hit squarely between two vessels, setting fire to it and wounded a Japanese officer and killed or wounded several men. The Japanese officer then observed the *Panay* sinking and then ordered two boats to proceed to the ship; one officer and one soldier boarded the ship while it was sinking; they did not observe further wounded aboard and then returned on launches to the shore. He recommended the Americans to take the wounded to a nearby foreign-style house. Japanese troops then boarded their launches and proceeded to Pukow."

At this point General Harada declared, "These facts were obtained by me at Nanking and I am positive no shots were fired from the Japanese launches at the *Panay*."

There then ensued acrimonious questioning concerning the ability of Japanese to recognize the American flag at a distance of five hundred or two thousands yards; also questions concerning

TEST FOR JAPANESE PILOTS AND ARMY MACHINEGUNNERS



The Record, Glasgow

the weather, which the Japanese alleged was foggy in the early morning, but both sides agreed it was perfectly clear at the time of the incidents. Further heated questioning and replies concerned the point of whether the ships were anchored or moving. The Japanese alleged the ships were moving whereupon Weldon James, American journalist, who was aboard the *Panay*, declared the ships had been anchored more than two hours prior to the bombing.

Both Mr. James and the British journalist MacDonald denied that the ship's cannon had fired as the Japanese claimed it had been fired. Thereupon some one inquired why the Japanese had not previously reported this. Several correspondents also inquired why Japanese allegedly had not observed six other planes which followed the original bombers, who continued their attacks, power diving and machine-gunning the *Panay* and other ships, including the open boats taking the survivors ashore. When one correspondent inquired "Is the Japanese Army trying to fasten the blame on the Japanese Navy exclusively," Gen. Harada replied "That is a question which I cannot discuss here." Finally General Harada declared, "I don't believe the army units are at fault in any manner. Based on the report of the army inquiry, no fault is attached to the army unit." Gen. Harada stated that the inquiry might possibly be continued in the event certain points remained unclear.

Major-General Harada Not So Sure of the Cannon Shots

Major-General Harada on the following day referring to his statement that the *Panay* had fired three shots, said: "As a result, of investigations carried out by Col. Nishi (who had returned to Shanghai) it has become doubtful whether or not these shots were fired. Personally, I have also come to doubt whether these shots were fired."

Before making his announcement, Col. Nishi said he wished to point out that he was not in a position to make a formal or official announcement. He had, however, personally interviewed the officers concerned in the incident.

Arrival of Panay Survivors in Shanghai

The survivors from the *Panay* arrived in Shanghai Dec. 17 on board H.M.S. *Ladybird* and the U.S.S. *Oahu*. On board the *Oahu* were all wounded survivors of the *Panay* bombing, unwounded naval personnel and civilians, and four coffins, containing the bodies of Sandro Sandri, Charles L. Ensminger, Captain C. H. Carlson, and an unidentified Chinese believed to have been killed on one of the Standard Oil ships. H.M.S. *Ladybird* carried 27 members of the *Panay's* crew, eight war correspondents, and D. S. Goldie, of the Standard Oil Co.'s staff. Stretchers brought down the wounded. The less seriously injured among the naval personnel were accommodated in the *Augusta*; the more seriously wounded were taken to the Marines' Hospital, while the civilian wounded were transported to the Country Hospital.

Details of Bombing Given by Lieutenant Geist

Details of the attack and boarding of the U.S.S. *Panay* were given to a large group of journalists aboard the U.S.S. *Augusta*, shortly after the arrival of the *Panay* survivors, by Lieutenant John Willard Geist, an Annapolis graduate.

In reply to questions as to whether Japanese machine-gunned the *Panay* after the vessel was bombed, Lieutenant Geist answered:—"That they most assuredly did, from two small Army landing boats; they fired; then officers went aboard. They stayed about five minutes and then left."

Lieutenant Geist continued, "We were about 20 miles above Nanking last Sunday. It was at about 1.30 p.m.—just after lunch—when someone heard planes. Soon we saw the planes and the Chief Quartermaster shouted: 'Lookout, they are going to drop bombs!' Then we made out three heavy bombers apparently at about 7,000 feet overhead and they let go. The first bomb, with remarkable accuracy, struck the port side or very near the port side and smashed all ports on that side. The boat immediately listed to port and began taking in water. The men there were soon up to their knees in water. It all happened with such suddenness that we were all stunned. We simply could not realize what had happened. Glass and general debris and shrapnel were flying around everywhere. Two of our men on port side were badly wounded, one sustaining a broken leg. Obviously, they directed their attack on the *Panay* first, which they desired to eliminate as an effective agent. The alarm was given and men jumped to positions but they found the concussion so great that shields on guns were twisted and bent as to make it impossible for them to bear on their targets. The generators were out of commission also. Immediately afterward, six light bombers appeared and after flying over once, flew back and took positions, lining up for power diving. They drove very low and showered the boat with bombs and machine-gun bullets. The steel deck literally buckled. The crew compartments were shattered. Shrapnel made shields appear as paper. One piece of shrapnel went clean through two sides of the sick bay, leaving a gaping hole two feet in diameter.

"The Captain gave orders and word was passed to don life jackets. The boats were ordered and it was a miracle that they were let down and loaded with injured. The injured were taken to the North Bank of the River, which proved to be full of reeds and very swampy and soon many were up to water there to their knees. Some men jumped overboard and swam. The engine room was torn to pieces.

Planes Machine-Gun Small Boats with Survivors

"There was a brief lull then and the *Meisha* tried to come alongside with her anchor out. The Executive Officer of the *Panay*, Lieutenant G. F. Anders, told the *Meisha* to drift away as together the two ships would be a bigger target. I saw Jim Marshall

Berlingske Sontag, Copenhagen

"No apology—But we might buy more bombs!

(*Collier's* correspondent) jump aboard the *Meisha* which drifted away aft but planned to return. About that time more injured were taken ashore. At this point, the planes came back and machine-gunned the small boats which were taking survivors. After all survivors were ashore, we sent the boats back to get some supplies and then noticed two Japanese Army launches come up to the stern, where the U.S. flag was flying and where the name of the *Panay* was clearly visible. The launches first machine-gunned the boat and then went aboard. They stayed on for about five minutes and then went aboard the Standard Oil boats.

"In the interim, the planes came over and examined the group hiding in the reeds, flying at a very low altitude. Then they flew off, cut off engines, and dived very low on the *Meisha* and *Meiping*, which were deliberately and repeatedly bombed. Seven or eight of our men were aboard the two boats at the time

"The party ashore scuttled the ship's boats and set them adrift so as to leave no trace of our whereabouts. J. Hall Paxton of the Embassy went ahead to Hohsien. We put the wounded on Standard Oil launches and the rest of us walked to Hohsien, about five miles, where a make-shift hospital was set up. Ensminger, store-keeper of the *Panay*, died soon afterwards and Sandro Sandri, Italian journalist, the next day.

"On the next day at 3.30 p.m. Japanese planes flew over and dipped their wings and examined the village but did not bomb. We stayed under cover. That night Mr. Atcheson and Lieutenant Roberts got six junks in which we proceeded to Hangshan. We had planned to get trucks and proceed to Hankow. At 6.30 the next morning we got near Hangshan and walked into the city in groups of three and four and 200 yards between us so that we would not be attacked. Coolies help carry the wounded. Mr. Atcheson then discovered the location of the Ladybird, Oahu, and Bee and we had to go back to Hohsien where we were met by British officers. We reached Hohsien at 9.30 p.m. Tuesday."

Were boats machine-gunned? "They machine-gunned the boats taking survivors ashore." (It was here that Storekeeper Ensminger, previously wounded, received his fatal wound.) "We had taken two machine-guns ashore which we took apart."

Lieut. Geist said they did not see any troops or any actual warfare anywhere near them; the troops were, to their knowledge, only in towns.

Maj.-General Harada Apologizes to Brig.-Gen. Beaumont for "Panay" Bombing

Apologies and deep regrets were tendered Dec. 20 by Major-General K. Harada, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy, to Brigadier-General John C. Beaumont, commanding the Second Marine Brigade, for the Panay incident. Major-General Harada made a personal call on Brigadier-General Beaumont.

News Reel Record of Attack on "Panay"

An almost complete newsreel record of the bombing, machine-gunning, and subsequent sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay* is in the hands of the U.S. Navy, the *China Press* stated. Braving 25 minutes of continued attacks, Eric Mayell, Fox Movietone News Cameraman, and Norman Alley, Universal Newsreel Cameraman, recorded every possible phase of the attack. In still pictures, the attack was graphically recorded by Norman Soong, former *China Press* staff member, now *New York Times* photographer. These pictures, it is believed, will play a most important part in the evidence now being gathered by U.S. authorities.

Lieut. Anders Displays Great Heroism

Highly laudatory remarks were expressed by both the civilians and naval survivors for Lieutenant A. F. Anders, the Executive Officer of the U.S.S. *Panay*, who showed outstanding heroism during the disaster. Although himself wounded by shrapnel in the neck and having lost the use of his vocal cords, Lieutenant Anders took over command as Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hughes fell wounded through the leg at the wheel. Under his orders everyone, including the wounded, were taken ashore and he was the last to leave the sinking gunboat.

Japanese Admiral Recalled by Tokyo Recause of "Panay" Attack

Acting swiftly in accordance with its pledge to punish officers responsible for the bombing and sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay* on Dec. 12, the Japanese Navy Dec. 16 recalled Rear-Admiral Teizo Mitsunami, Chief of Aerial Operations.

The officer, it was understood, will be relieved of his post. This was one of the most drastic actions ever taken in the history of Japan.

Fliers in Panay Incident to Be "Punished," Admiral Honda Says

Japanese naval fliers, involved in the bombing of the U.S.S. *Panay*, will be "punished," Rear-Admiral Honda, Japanese naval attache, declared in Shanghai Dec. 13, acting in the capacity of a spokesman.

Japanese Navy Gives U.S. Embassy Donations of Yen 10,000

Accompanied by private messages of sympathy for the victims of the "Panay incident," about Yen 10,000 was handed to the United States Embassy in Tokyo Dec. 17 by officials of the Navy Ministry.

Tokyo Making Inquiry Into Bombing on Yangtze

Accidental bombing incidents involving the U.S.S. *Panay* and H.M.S. Ladybird will be "settled satisfactorily to the parties concerned" after a full and complete investigation, a spokesman of the Foreign Office announced in Tokyo Dec. 17.

Rome Does Not Protest on Death of Italian Correspondent—Tokyo Expresses Regrets

Calling on Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador in Tokyo Dec. 15, Kojiro Inouye, Director of the European Affairs Division of the Foreign Office, expressed his deep sympathy and regrets over the death of Sig. Sandro Sandri, Italian newspaper correspondent, who was killed in the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay*.

It was announced from Rome that there would be no formal protest from that quarter.

Another Victim of "Panay" Bombing Succumbs

Edgar W. Hulsebus, coxswain of the *Panay*, who was wounded badly when the vessel was bombed, died at 6.30 a.m. Dec. 19 at the Country Hospital, bringing the death roll up to four foreigners.

"London Times" Gave First News of Machine-Gunning of "Panay"

A long dispatch in the *London Times* Dec. 18 gave the first details of the fact that the *Panay* was machine-gunned as well as bombed. An accompanying editorial in *The Times* flatly refused to accept the denials from Tokyo. The editorial stated that the sinking of the *Panay* left a dark stain on the honor and the humanity of the Japanese forces. The news of the machine-gunning was first brought to Shanghai by "Jim" Marshall, representative of *Collier's*, who received four wounds from bomb fragments.

Japanese Issue Report on the Shelling of H.M.S. "Ladybird"

H. M. S. *Ladybird* was shelled by Japanese batteries near Wuhu on Dec. 12 in the belief that she was one of an escort for a convoy carrying Chinese troops, a Japanese Army spokesman stated in releasing the preliminary findings of a new investigation into the incident Dec. 19. The latter, the official said, occurred early in the morning when the river was shrouded in a thick fog. All distant objects, he added, were scarcely discernible.

A ship at the head of the convoy, a Japanese officer at Wuhu reported, emitted smoke which resembled a smoke-screen. In the belief that the convoy could be used only for the transportation of troops, the officer in charge ordered fire on the ships.

"SORRY, I CAN'T TALK"

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Colonel Hashimoto a Leader in 1936 Army Rebellion

The Japanese officer, Col. Hashimoto, who was in command of the Japanese troops at Wuhu on Dec. 12 and 13 when the British gunboat *Bee* was fired on by Japanese troops, was involved as one of the leaders in the February-1936 army rebellion in Tokyo, according to sensational reports published in the *New York Times* early this week. According to *Reuter's* report of the firing on the *Bee*, issued at Hankow on Dec. 13, Col. Hashimoto informed the British authorities that for a period of three days no shipping would be permitted to move anywhere on the Yangtsze. He declared that if the order was disobeyed the vessels would be fired on. He stated that he was "out of touch with headquarters and his men were unable to recognize the British flag." Another report from Wuhu stated that Col. Hashimoto had ordered his men to fire on all ships, irrespective of nationality.

When Col. Hashimoto issued this order, the *Bee* was proceeding to the assistance of the U.S.S. *Panay* which had been bombed

(Continued on page 114)

General Chiang Kai-shek Makes Stirring Appeal to Continue Resistance

A STIRRING appeal to the nation to continue the campaign of resistance to the bitter end was made by General Chiang Kai-shek, in a radio broadcast from the front, Dec. 16.

Following is a full translation of the appeal:

"Since the commencement of the present campaign of resistance, the casualties in wounded and killed among the officers and soldiers at the front have already totalled more than 300,000. The losses in civilian lives and properties are incalculable. Such heavy sacrifice in resisting foreign invasion has rarely been seen in the history of our country. As Commander-in-Chief, I assume full responsibility for this huge sacrifice suffered by the State and the people—a responsibility which cannot be evaded. My anguish is indeed a hundred times greater than that of the war dead, both soldiers and civilians. So long as breath is still in me, I will exert my utmost to continue the resistance to the bitter end with a view to attaining the ultimate victory for the nation so as to fulfil the expectations of the Party and the State and bring comfort to my compatriots.

In invading China, there were two courses open to the enemy, to swallow Chinese territory like a whale and to nibble at our territory slowly like a silk-worm. By force and violence, they have now occupied Nanking. Henceforth, they will be even more ruthless in order to realize their ambition of conquering the whole of China. That they have now adopted the policy of swallowing our country instead of nibbling at it slowly, is already proved by facts.

So far as China is concerned, we are not afraid of being swallowed but of being nibbled off, because by the latter method the enemy may dismember us gradually without our being aware of it. In the face of the present grave emergency, we must not look backwards, but should make our plans for the campaign of resistance with a view to attaining the final victory. The situation today may be said to be favorable to us. Since we are determined to prolong the resistance, the basis for a decisive victory will not be in Nanking or any of the large cities, but in the rural districts throughout the country and the scope and strength of the people's determination. In view of the danger of being swallowed up, all fathers should urge their sons, and all elder brothers should urge their younger brothers, to make adequate preparations for resisting the enemy, so that fortification after fortification will be built up throughout the 40 million square *li* of territory to deal a death-blow to the enemy. Under present circumstances, therefore, my compatriots throughout the country should not be concerned over temporary gains or reverses, but should understand the idea of resistance to the bitter end and have confidence in ultimate victory. I have to draw the attention of my compatriots to the following points:

(1). The present campaign of resistance is an indispensable transition in the National Revolution. In order to seek external independence and internal existence, emancipate the entire people, and consummate the reconstruction of a new country, China cannot avoid this difficult struggle. The resistance against Japan is, therefore, a struggle between the *San Min Chu-I* (Three People's Principles) and Chauvinist Imperialism. It is a struggle between the aggressed and the aggressor, with the former fighting for their independence. It is vastly different from ordinary wars between equal nations. Therefore, at the outset of the campaign of resistance, we did not overlook the fact that our arms and equipment are far inferior to those of others, but we knew that our Revolutionary spirit is far superior to theirs. History reveals that the lofty task of Revolutionary national reconstruction cannot be achieved in one day. The greater the obstacles overcome, the greater the success achieved. We must therefore depend on our unyielding Revolutionary spirit and make greater efforts with each new humiliation. In this manner, the day our obstacles are overcome, that day shall victory be finally attained.

In invading China today, the chief aim of the enemy is obviously not only to occupy our territory, slaughter our people, and wipe out our civilization, but also to obliterate the *San Min Chu-I* (Three People's Principles) and our Revolutionary spirit. But so long as our Revolutionary spirit remains, so long will the nation continue to exist. Besides, the reverses we now suffer are not yet unbearable. If we should surrender at the present moment, then once our spirit breaks down, the nation will perish, and the humiliation of slavery will be a hundred times more unbearable. The people throughout the country should remember that no country which seeks to remove oppression and consummate the Revolution, can succeed at a small cost. If we suffer a little more now, our success will be greater in the future. For the welfare of the state and posterity, we must not hesitate however great the sacrifice and suffering. Herein lies the meaning of resistance to the bitter end.

(2). Since it is clear that the campaign of resistance is a stage in the programme of the Revolution, then, no matter what turn the present situation may take, we should only advance and should never surrender in the middle of our programme. For, although resistance will not necessarily end in victory, surrender will merely hasten our destruction.

Rather than surrender and perish, we would sooner resist and be defeated. Though we may suffer defeat, we may still transform defeat into victory, whereas if we perish as an independent State, there will be no hope or regeneration. Once the integral independence of the State is dismembered by the enemy, there will be no retrieval. Moreover, success or failure in war depends on the degree of activity or passivity of the belligerents. Five months have elapsed since the beginning of the resistance. At first, the enemy planned to subdue us without a fight. We have consistently resisted without surrendering, and so long as we do not surrender, the enemy cannot attain its objective. As the enemy advance further inland, the enemy will become more passive than ever. If the enemy are determined to occupy our 40 million square *li* of territory and subdue our 400 million people, how much military strength will be required! If our compatriots throughout the country can unyieldingly and continuously offer strong resistance at all times and places, the time will come when the strength of the enemy will be exhausted; ultimate victory will then certainly be ours. That is why we must be determined to resist to the bitter end and have confidence in ultimate victory.

(3). The Japanese invasion of China is in fact the beginning of Japan's invasion of the world. At the very outset of the hostilities, China pointed out two significant aspects of the resistance! We are fighting not only for the preservation of our national independence and existence but also for the maintenance of international peace and justice. In the course of the past few months, though international sanctions have not yet been fully applied against the aggressor, the rights and wrongs of the case have been made manifestly clear to the world. In fulfilling this important mission, we are naturally not concerned about the future of the international situation. We must do our best without depending on external assistance. But so long as international justice continues to exist, the day will come when we shall attain our objective. Our responsibility being great, we must not be negligent. This should be borne in mind by our compatriots throughout the country.

Entrusted by the Party and the State with the heavy responsibility, I shall go forward but never surrender. At the present juncture when the fate of the country is hanging in the balance, let this message give courage to my compatriots."

General Chiang Kai-shek in Fourth Place in "Time" Voting

According to the rating of candidates as listed in the Nov. 15 issue of *Time* magazine for "Man of the Year," Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is now fourth from the top, the three preceding him all being Americans, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, John L. Lewis, Charlie McCarthy, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Justice Huge L. Black and Surgeon General Thomas Parron. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was the only non-American to be nominated to the Nov. 15 issue, but in that issue someone nominated the King of the Belgians as a candidate for "Man of the Year."

Japanese See Gen. Chiang Pushed Along by Pai and Chang Fa-kuei

Pressure from Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Gen. Chang Fa-kuei and other military leaders caused Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to decide on prolonged hostilities against Japan, leading Tokyo newspapers asserted Dec. 19. Wang Ching-wei and other influential leaders in the Chinese Government who have no military backing also were forced to agree to this policy of resistance, the journals added. Gen. Chiang's method of carrying on a protracted conflict, it was noted, "seems to be to fall back on Changsha, Hunan Province."

Gen. Chiang's Circular Evokes Whole-Hearted Support

Whole-hearted support of General Chiang Kai-shek's circular telegram of Dec. 15 issued following the fall of Nanking was pledged in Changsha Dec. 19 in a message dispatched to the Generalissimo by the various public organizations of Changsha. Among the groups which affixed their signature to the message were the Chinese Women's Association, the Chinese Cultural Association, the Chinese Cultural Association, the various universities and middle schools and the Citizens League.

Anti-War Movement in Japan—Can It Stop the Conflict?

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟 憲 章

JAPANESE Military aggression in China has been going on for six years, and the Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" of 1937 has been going for almost half a year. Despite all efforts of Japanese officials and propagandists in every corner in the world to convince the people that there is "oneness in policy and action," there is one outstanding fact which could never be concealed. That is: the Japanese aggression in China, or the so-called "Manchurian Adventure," and the present war with China were both started and continued by the Japanese militarists only; the Japanese elder statesmen, masses and intellectuals never endorsed such an adventure, so unscrupulously indulged in and continued by their militarists! Behind the Japanese rigid censorship and many high-handed measures of suppression of public opinion, there is a strong undercurrent of opposition against war with China thoroughout the length and breadth of the Japanese nation!

In 1931, Mr. Shidehara, then head of the Foreign Office, and generally regarded as one of the leading statesmen in Japan, had already spoken plainly and warned the Japanese nation that any attempt to wrest Manchuria from China would be tantamount to swallowing a bomb. When General Honjo actually started the adventure on the fatal night of September 18, 1931, the Japanese people at home were caught completely by surprise; and they did not raise much objection, not because there was no opposition, but because they knew that it was already too late to do anything. Their militarists had already dominated the situation, and were in full control of the government. In fact, the Japanese elder statesmen and the intellectuals remember well the advice of Shidehara, and have since been much worried over the situation. The subsequent bold verbal attacks by the members of the Diet against many high military officials in the Diet meetings, accusing them of "meddling" in politics, and of breaking the scripture of Emperor Meiji are one of the symbols of the opposition against the Manchurian adventure.

The opposition in Japan against war with China became stronger after the outbreak of the "Lukuochiao Affair" on July 8. There is one distinct reason for this. Since September 18, 1931, the Japanese militarists as a means to pacify the feeling of their people at home as well as a measure of inducement, made two big "promises." They are: first, the occupation of Manchuria, would solve all Japanese economic problems; and secondly, Japanese militarists would always resort to the tactics of creating only "local incidents" and of pressing the Chinese authorities to treat every incident as such and to be settled "locally," thus avoiding the contact with the Chinese central authorities, and of arousing the resistance of the whole Chinese nation. As the Japanese people at home were most anxious to avoid resistance from the Chinese nation, such tactics met with considerable success.

When the Japanese militarists provoked the Lukuochiao Affair, they again stated and re-affirmed that it was only another "local incident" to be settled locally. But the more far-sighted Japanese thought differently. They knew well that the situation of 1937 is entirely different. With completion of national unification under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, China would not permit the Japanese aggression to go on; and for this reason, any incident which might have occurred would not be only a local incident. In other words, the Japanese aggression of 1937 would not only meet the "local" resistance but resistance from the whole Chinese nation.—the very situation which the Japanese people are most anxious to avoid.

That the "first promise" has never been redeemed goes without saying. The Japanese Manchurian adventure has greatly increased the sufferings of Japan's teeming millions; has imposed heavy burden on the Japanese tax-payers, already unbearable enough; and has caused great outflow of the Japanese national revenues and capital which would otherwise be available for reconstructive and internal development of the Japanese nation for the betterment of the Japanese people. But now the "second promise" has also been broken! The present war of resistance, as the Chinese call it, is a "fullphase resistance," or a resistance from the whole nation. That is, it is just opposite to the "local" or "regional" resistance of former days. Here lies the reason for the opposition of war against China, which has apparently become much stronger since the "Shanghai war" beginning on August 13.

This could be evidenced by the sudden great increase in the number of cases of the "reactionaries," frequent "summons" and "arrests" of the members of the Diet by the military authorities for questioning. Reikichi Kita, member of the Diet, was arrested on July 20, and Kazuo Furujima, another member of the Diet, was arrested on the next day, both by the order of the gendarme headquarters. Since the Shanghai war, no less than 16 cases of the activities of the anti-war elements were known to us. The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, a leading paper in Japan, on September 16, reported openly that large quantities of anti-war publications were recently seized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau, which were issued by the rightist and leftist elements. The titles of these publications are "Friends of Our People," "Rise up!," "Our Soldiers of Peace," etc. The paper continued to state that "there are many other handbills also being widely disributed in Tokyo.....Obviously, the sole purpose is to develop anti-war feeling among the Japanese masses . . . . Up to the morning of September 15 already large quantities of these handbills have been seized . . . ."

Despite such rigid censorship and suppression, we could still discover many evidences of the "anti-war voice" of the Japanese people at home. Takanobu Murofushi, Editor of the *Japan Review*, generally regarded as one of the leading publications in Japan, in his article on "Our Stand" which he wrote shortly after the outbreak of the Lukuochiao Affair, strongly opposed the war with China, and the very reason of his opposition was that the Japanese aggression in China was started and continued entirely by their militarists, not by the Japanese masses. He said inter alia: "In the past, the Japanese people were never being informed of what was going on . . . . We hope most eagerly that our government will take full cognizance of the 'wishes' of the people . . . . Every action taken by the government should be based on the 'feeling' of the people, and should work for the welfare of the people." With these words, this outspoken writer strongly denounced the actions of his government for virtually disregarding the wishes of the people.

Dealing with the war with China, this learned writer has the following to say: "The mobilization of the nation must come from the 'will' of the people; and the initiative must come from the patriotism of the people; for only by this could genuine mobilization be realized . . . . But now, we always let some incident, which could well be avoided, occur; and always let 'meaningless' and 'Riotous' actions overcome the more 'meaningful' and 'rational' actions . . . . What we hope today is not so much the suppression of these meangingless and riotous actions, but rather that our leaders should discover and disclose such meaningless and riotous actions, and replace them with more rightful ones. . . . . We could not deny the true high value of the theory of anti-warism . . . . In fact, only by promoting such theory could humanity be preserved . . . . How could we agree with the people who engaged in mutual destruction? . . . . We hope all armed conflicts in the world would be eliminated and all fighting weapons would lay idle . . . Although we might not be able to do so at present, we should at least try hard to avoid warfare . . . ."

In other words, Japan's Manchurian adventure and present war with China are being characterized by the learned Japanese writers as "meaningless" and "riotous" actions! His strong denunciation of Japanese militarism coincides with our observation that only the Japanese militarists want to have war with the Chinese, while the Japanese masses do not; and that the present war is not a war between China and Japan, but only a war between China and a small portion of the Japanese people, known as the militarists!

Such view is also shared by many other Japanese writers. Shigsaburo Suzuki, another writer of reputation, and generally regarded as an authority on the Japanese financial problems, in refutation of General Dohihara's statement that the "feeling of two people (Chinese and Japanese) has already become bad" said that "from our observation, we discover that so far as the feeling of the two people is concerned, it has not yet become bad. . . . . and the Chinese know only that the Japanese aggression in China is only the action of the Japanese imperialists," meaning not that of the Japanese masses.

This learned writer, once deplored the fact that "Japanese masses are already over-burdened by taxation, but now more burdens arising from the Manchurian adventure is

(*Continued on page 167*)

Chinese Make Bonfire of Japanese Textile Mills at Tsingtao

Japanese textile mills near Tsingtao, valued at Yen 300,000,000, were reduced to ashes Dec. 19 in a gigantic bonfire, set off by Chinese soldiers believed to have received direct orders from the Central Government. The holocaust shifted the focus of international attention to the Shantung port, where 300 Americans and 500 Britons have been voluntarily marooned since the start of hostilities in Central China, four months ago.

Destroyed by fire were the mills of nine major Japanese textile companies, which normally give employment to about 24,000 Chinese workers.

The mills which disappeared in flames and smoke included:

	Spindles	*Workers*
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co.	40,000	1,620
Naigai Wata Kaisha	90,000	3,628
Nisshin	42,000	1,485
Fuji	31,000	1,495
Kung Dah	107,000	6,743
Horai	40,000	1,449
Dah Kong	101,000	4,659
Toyoda	350,000	1,692
Don Sing	30,720	1,670

Drastic Punishment Demanded for Perpetrators of Cotton Mill Destruction

Drastic punishment of Chinese who set fire to Japanese cotton mills in Tsingtao was demanded Dec. 20 in Tokyo by Shojiro Otaka, Consul-General in the Shantung port, who evacuated, it with 300 Japanese residents and officials on Aug. 30. Now that such a situation has been brought about by the Chinese," he said, "there is no alternative for Japan but to resort to decisive measures." Recalling the promise made by Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Mayor of Tsingtao, in an exchange of documents, assuming responsibility for the protection of Japanese property after the withdrawal of Japanese residents, so long as no military action was taken, Mr. Otaka said the destruction of the Tsingtao mills was "incomprehensible," as there was no sign of military operations there by Japanese troops.

"According to the latest report received by me," he said, "constables engaged in protecting the Japanese mill area were replaced by salt revenue guards, who prepared for the explosions by setting land mines and looting the mills of valuable spindles, which were transported to the interior on the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway.

Tokyo papers commented that if the fires were set by Chinese acting on instructions issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the basis of reported proposals made by Communist elements, "this wanton action would apparently reflect the realization of a policy of co-operation between the Comintern and the Chinese Government," the journals said.

Japan's Cotton Textile Industry Foundation of Economic Advance

Dr. Rockwood Q. P. Chin in the *Far Eastern Survey* of Nov. 7 made a survey of the position of Japanese cotton mills in China, Dr. Chin states that "the most successful example of Japan's economic advance is to be found in the cotton textile industry. While other Japanese enterprises have made but slow headway, Japanese cotton mills have made rapid progress until they now possess a virtual monopoly of the cotton industry in North China.

"Through the efficient and large-scale application of capital to China's cheap labor and raw material, Japanese mills in China have practically ruined the indigenous industry in the north and have begun to offer competition in export markets with the parent factories of Japan," the survey states.

American Warships Proceed to Tsingtao

After receipt of reports from the American Consul-General that the blowing-up and burning of Japanese industrial establishments had created a critical situation at Tsingtao, the American cruiser *Marblehead* and destroyer *Pope* were despatched from Shanghai to the Shantung port.

The U.S.S. *Pope* arrived at Tsingtao Dec. 20 and the U.S.S. *Marblehead*. A British cruiser is in port in case it becomes necessary to evacuate British nationals from Tsingtao.

The despatch of the two vessels to the North again delayed the departure of the U.S.S. *Augusta*, flagship of the American China Fleet, which was due to have sailed Dec. 19 Admiral H. E. Yarnell on board, bound for Hongkong and Manila. The *Augusta*, which is to proceed to Cavite, Philippine Islands, for overhaul.

Following the receipt of messages from the State Department, the American Consul, Samuel Sokobin, this week advised Americans to evacuate and many are doing so. Hitherto, however, there was no noticeable movement of British residents. The foreigners here at present in Tsingtao comprise approximately 300 Americans, 300 British, several hundred Russians and 150 Germans. The majority of shops are closed, and it is difficult to purchase food.

Japanese Plane Bombs Tsingtao Railway Station

Japanese planes bombed the North Railway Station in Tsingtao Dec. 20 but it is not known how much damage was done.

General Li and Han Issue Joint Appeal for Resistance to the Last

An appeal to the rank and file of the armies in Shantung province to resist the Japanese to the last; and to the people for cooperation and support was issued jointly by General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army who is directing operations on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front, and General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government.

Japanese Make Three Attacks on Chinese Positions at Chengtatun

Three separate attacks on the Chinese positions at Chengtatun Chihping and Poping, on the northern bank of the Yellow River, were made by the Japanese from Yucheng, 32 miles north of Tsinan, the Shantung provincial capital, last week, according to a *Kuo Min* message.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS FROM HELEN PRISCILLA

This picture, taken on her third birthday, was sent to *The Review* by Helen Priscilla, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stam, American missionaries who were murdered in Anhwei province by Red-bandit troops. Helen Priscilla had a miraculous escape when her mother wrapped her in old rags and concealed her in a peasant hut where she was found and carried out to safety. She is now living with her grandparents, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Ernest Scott of Tsinan, Shantung.

Soviet Airmen and German Advisers Cooperate in China's Cause

About thirty Soviet airmen, several of whom had been flying for the Spanish Government, assembled in Hankow last week. *Reuter* stated that the air resounds daily with the roar of the fast Soviet bombers and pursuit 'planes as they circle the city. A striking feature is the presence in Hankow as neighbors of the Russian airmen, of the German General von Falkenhausen, and his corps of about 100 German military advisors in China's service. Despite the anti-Comintern Pact between Germany and Japan, General von Falkenhausen and his officers advised and guided the Chinese Army throughout the hostilities, and continue to do so.

Among the other foreign pilots in the Chinese Air Force, was a Frenchman who was killed recently and an Australian wounded in an aerial battle at Nanchang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi, when several Japanese planes were brought down.

All the high Government leaders are at present in Hankow; including General Chiang Kai-shek. The Generalissimo, however, is continually on the move by air between his mobile staff headquarters and different points in Hunan and Kiangsu provinces.

Among the other leaders there are General Pai Tsung-hsi, the famous Kwangsi general, who is the Generalissimo's second-in-command; Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance; the Minister of War, General Ho Ying-chin; the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Leon Karakhan, First Ambassador to China, Among Soviet Leaders Shot

Eight men, executed in Moscow Dec. 19 by firing squads were officially reported to have pleaded guilty to "treason against the Fatherland, terroristic activities and systematic espionage for the benefit of a foreign Power." These executions brought the number of persons killed during the purge to more than 1,300. Leon Karakhan, Ambassador to Turkey (first Ambassador to China) was among those executed.

Gen. Chiang Said to Be Appealing to Soviet and the U.S. for Aid

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is making "desperate appeals" to the Soviet Union and the United States for aid to China, according to information in French diplomatic quarters founded on reports emanating from Chinese Embassy authorities in Paris, as recorded in a *Domei* dispatch from Paris Dec. 4.

Americans Hiss and Boo Japan's "Good-Will" Mission

BY GEORGE KAO

(Correspondence from New York City)

Ever since Japan awoke to her present unpopularity in America she has been trying to undo by propaganda what her armies have committed by guns and bombs in China. But from the moment her "good-will mission" landed in San Francisco to the Foreign Policy Association meeting in New York yesterday, at which Shingoro Takaishi appeared on the same program as speaker with Dr. Hu Shih, Americans have demonstrated unmistakably what they think of Japan's efforts by boos, hisses, catcalls, Bronx cheers, and other vigorous expressions of disapproval.

Americans are proud of their traditional respect for fair play; they want to give both sides a chance to state their respective cases in the Sino-Japanese conflict. But this does not prevent the general public from giving vent to their feelings about the situation and from expressing freely what they think of Japanese apologists. American sympathizers of China are the more angered at these "agents" of Japanese aggression because up to now their Government has not been able to do anything to help curb it.

Thus the *Daily Worker* of New York speaks editorially. "While every person in the world who holds human progress dear felt his heart beat faster at the marvelous deeds of the Chinese fighting men, in San Francisco, workers and others who stand for peace, were giving the Chinese people a concrete demonstration of help and solidarity. Japan's blood-stained 'good-will' mission was given a reception which should stamp their 'tour' wherever they go."

"To honor the undying heroism of the men of Chapei," the radical paper continues, "let the American people instead of listening to the fascist propaganda of the Japanese apologetic mission speak up instead with the words of the people of San Francisco."

The incident referred to by the Daily Worker was a first indication to the Japanese "good-will mission" of what the American public had in store for it. The Japanese "landing party" on the Western coast included Kojiro Matsukata, president of the Japan-Soviet Oil Co. and the Taiwan Steamship Co., who was delegated to explain Japan's side to American business men; Bunji Suzuki, Japanese labor leader and Diet member here to seek the good-will of American labor; Yazo Nomura, head of the Yokohama Rotary Club; Shingoro Takaishi, editor and publisher of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi; and others en route on similar missions to Europe.

For two hours these Japanese unofficial ambassadors were beseiged aboard their ship by 600 men and women, workers and longshoremen, Americans as well as Chinese, shouting: "Remember the Shanghai murders!" "Denounce murder apologists!" "Quarantine war-mad nations!" "Boycott Japanese goods!" The demonstration was sponsored by the District Council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, a Committee for Industrial Organization unit.

Commenting on the same incident the liberal New York Herald-Tribune called it "not exactly cricket" and admonished: "Let's be fair." The paper then went on to say: "We do a lot of boasting about our free country—our freedom of opinion, conscience, press, speech and the rest. Now is the time to prove it. . . . . We may or may not agree with what the members of the newly arrived Japanese mission have to say. We are not compelled even to listen if we don't want to. But we do owe it to them and to ourselves to let them have their say and to let those who do want to listen hear their message."

In this spirit the Japanese apologists here have been allowed to repeat their stock arguments of Chinese anti-Japanism, of the Communist menace, and of fighting for "self-defense," in writing and speeches, in press interview and over the radio.

In this spirit also the Foreign Policy Association, a research organization widely influential in forming intelligent American public opinion on foreign affairs, held its first luncheon discussion of the season on "Issues Behind the Far Eastern Conflict."

With the advance announcement of the two main speakers: Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the National University of Peking, for China, and Mr. Takaishi for Japan, interest in the occasion was intense, tables were reserved weeks in advance, and more than 1,000 members of the Association and their guests jammed the grand ballroom of Broadway's famous Hotel Astor to listen to the Chinese and the Japanese who are probably best qualified unofficially to speak for their respective nations.

But this is as far as American impartiality would go. For as soon as the program was opened by Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, it was clear that the audience came to cheer China and, at least a large section of it, to jeer Japan. This in spite of the fact that at the outset of the discussion the chairman stressed the unofficial position of the speakers and reminded the audience that "it is our policy to listen to both sides with courtesy and respect."

According to Dr. Buell, this meeting on the Sino-Japanese conflict marked the first time in the nineteen-year history of the Foreign Policy Association that it provided a forum for spokesmen of nations at war. "I know," he said, "our speakers come here laboring under deep patriotic emotions. One of them, perhaps, is better known to us in America than the other." And he proceeded to introduce the eminent Chinese philosopher and father of the Chinese Literary Renaissance, who stood up before the microphone amid a prolonged ovation.

"There are many pseudo-issues behind the Far Eastern crisis," said Dr. Hu Shih. "We hear the Japanese talk of such issues as Chinese anti-Japanism and Chinese communism. But to me the two real issues are: First, the clash of Japanese imperialism with the legitimate aspirations of Chinese nationalism, and second, the conflict of Japanese militarism with the moral requirements of a new world order."

Then the noted Chinese representative, who was also introduced as a graduate of Cornell and a doctor from Columbia and who is by no means new to American educational circles as a lecturer, went on to elucidate his points in well-chosen words and excellent emphasis.

China today, he said, is a nation asserting, as in previous periods of her history, a resurgent national consciousness, and fighting, with her back to the wall, for her very existence against the limitless aggressions of the Japanese. Instead of any anti-Japanism as alleged by the Japanese, Dr. Hu pointed out that it is a "Chinese nationalism resenting and resisting an imperialism that is real. In so far as the Japanese imperialistic aggressions are real, the Chinese nationalism is justified by the entire world."

Dr. Hu spoke of "the long years of invasions and wars involving a total loss of Chinese territory as large as one-fifth of Europe and carrying with them the most humiliating and insulting intrigues" and added that those Japanese aggressions "have created a nationwide hatred which is now bursting, boiling and burning behind this undeclared war."

At this point Dr. Hu delivered a resonant charge that "Japan is the public enemy number one among the family of nations.

Dr. Hu then turned to the second part of his address, a review of the post-War era in which was attained "a more civilized world order supported by those interlocking and overlapping sets of international treaties" such as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty, the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington and the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris.

Because of these safeguards, the speaker recalled, Great Britain had abandoned plans to fortify a naval base at Singapore and the United States had relaxed her naval building program. But Japan, through her series of incursions against China, has "released forces of violence which has been placed under check within the new world order."

Unless curbed in time, Dr. Hu concluded, Japan will be ultimately responsible for perpetrating the "crime of destroying the new world order which represented the idealistic thinking of decades and which may require another world conflagration to rebuild."

The warm applause which followed Dr. Hu's indictment of Japan had hardly died down when the Japanese spokesman was introduced and loud boos and hisses suddenly predominated the hall, especially from the galleries where the students were seated. The hooting continued intermittently throughout Shingoro Takaishi's speech and punctuated every sentence in which he advanced lame excuses to justify Japan's actions or fantastic charges against the Chinese.

"The first point I wish to touch on is this: Why is Japan hitting China on the head if Japan wants China's friendship?" the Tokyo editor began. "Whenever I tell my American friends that Japan is fighting China to win her goodwill, they invariably smile back at me to question the logic of trying to win anybody's friendship by means of resorting to arms." (Boos and hisses.)

"To those who insist that Japan is out to carve more Chinese territory, I must repeat again that Japan has no territorial ambition....." (Most vigorous boos.)

Aside from expressing its disapproval at such passages in the Japanese speech, the audience smiled with incredulity at Mr. Takaishi's statement that Japan finds it necessary to use a hickory stick to deal with China for her "anti-Japanism." The Japanese apologist also charged that "China is a super-abnormal country" and predicted that Japan's peace terms will include "some special arrangement in North China" without setting up another independent state there with Japan acting as its guardian.

Japan's case was further exploded when, after the main speakers, a German editor and a representative of the British Labor Party were called upon for impromptu talks on the Sino-Japanese situation. The British Laborite, F. L. Kerran, who was on his way back from a trip of investigation to China, spoke movingly of his experience witnessing Japanese airplanes bombing civilians in Shanghai and Nanking and made an appeal for unity among democratic nations against the world peace-breakers.

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Japanese Continue to Bomb Canton-Kowloon Railway

A squadron of 6 Japanese airplanes bombed Cheungmuktow, on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, at 8.30 a.m. Dec. 20. A section of the railway track was destroyed. At 1 p.m., four of the raiders dropped 15 bombs between Yinchanao and Wangshek, on the Canton-Hankow Railway. Toishan was also bombed. Simultaneously, another squadron of Japanese airplanes conducted a raid on Canton. More than 10 bombs were dropped on the National Sun Yat-sen University and the north-eastern suburbs of the city.

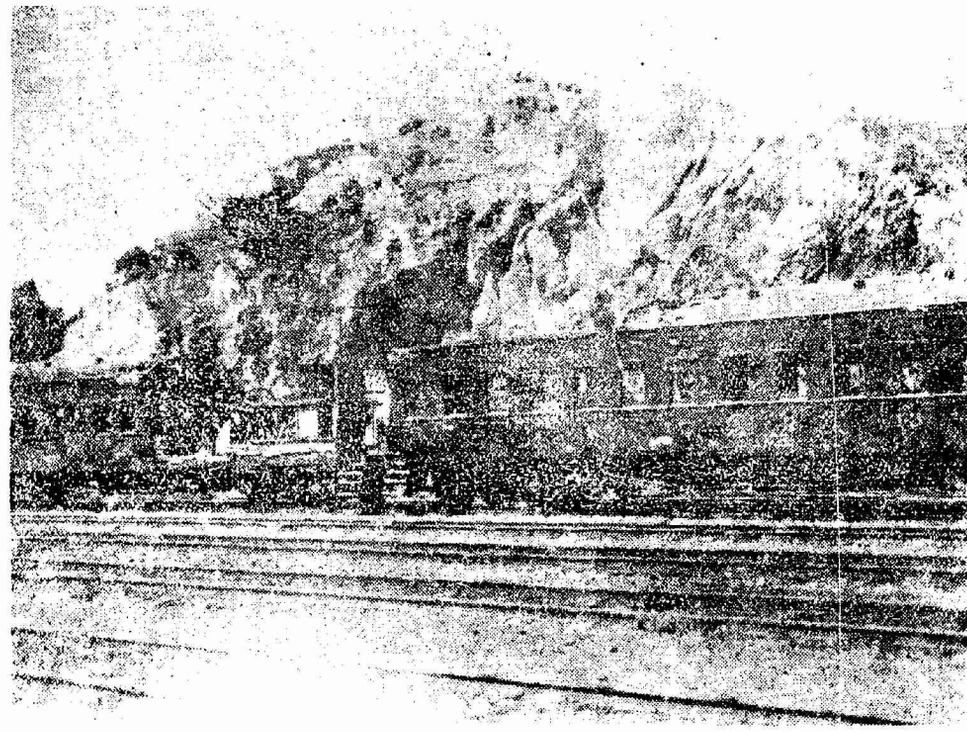
The rumor that Japanese marines have landed at Taipang (Bias Bay) with a view to cutting the Canton-Kowloon Railway was officially denied.

Wuchow Airdrome Destroyed

The airdrome at Wuchow, in Kwangsi province, was destroyed in the course of a raid by Japanese air planes Dec. 19, according to Chinese reports. The attackers released nine bombs.

A fleet of 21 Japanese airplanes bombed and machine-gunned various points between Canton and Wuchow, river port in eastern Kwangsi, Dec. 19.

Canton and its vicinity were subjected to all-day raids Dec. 18 by a fleet of 26 Japanese airplanes working in relays. Numerous bombs were dropped on various sections of the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon Railways.



For the last two months Japanese airplanes have been making daily bombings of the Sino-British joint owned Kowloon-Canton Railway, with the exception of days of inclement weather when planes were compelled to remain on the ground. Picture shows a coach of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (K.C.R.) being seriously damaged during a recent raid with the massacre of civilian passengers. This line was bombed for the several days earth this month, including Dec. 5, when the British Charge d'Affaires, R. G. Howe, travelled by the line on his way in Canton from Hankow. Japanese promised him and his party safety. The train carrying the British party missed the bombs but the track was badly damaged on that day.

Japanese Goods Burned in American Cities

The boycott of Japanese goods proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor in protest against the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay* and the Socony tankers on the Yangtze by Japanese bombers, has already resulted in a number of anti-Japanese demonstrations in various parts of the country.

Japanese goods in 200 cases were burnt on the main square of East Liverpool in Ohio in the presence of a large crowd. Similar demonstrations are also reported in various other cities.

All affiliates of the American Federation of Labor were asked Dec. 16 by William Green, President of the A. F. of L., to make the Federation's boycott of Japanese goods effective immediately. "The boycott is the moral weapon which the American people may use in voicing opposition and protest against the aggressive and indefensible war the Japanese are waging," Mr. Green explained.

TAKING HOME HIS WINTER SUPPLIES—OR SOUVENIRS

Japanese soldier, snapped by an American newspaperman, at the Jessfield sector. He is taking home some supplies for his comrades in a baby-carriage he found at some house in the district. Note wreckage of the steel railway bridge in the background

Southampton Stevedores Put Ban on Japanese Cargo

The possibility of stevedores throughout Great Britain refusing to unload Japanese cargoes looms, according to a *Havas* dispatch from Southampton, Dec. 4. A specific case of this trend occurred on the docks of Southampton when stevedores belonging to the Transport division of the General Workers Union held a dockside meeting and voted to refuse to unload the ss *Duchess of Richmond's* 200 ton cargo of Japanese silks, Christmas decorations and novelties. A part of the cargo already had been unloaded when the men discovered the Japanese origin. An emergency meeting was called at once and it was decided to return the good to the ship.

MILLIONS FACE WINTER WITHOUT HOMES OR FOOD SUPPLIES

Upper Left,—Tens of thousands of Chinese forced from their homes as a result of Japanese airbombings or military occupation, collect in Nantao where they try to enter the special refugee zone or the French Concession. *Upper Right*, Refugees from Pootung on the Shanghai Bund. *Lower Left* —Thousands of homeless and destitute Chinese children collected in Shanghai temples and schools awaiting parents who probably will never arrive. *Lower Right*—Chinese homeless refugees establish temporary domicile on the sidewalks in the International Settlement.

98,000 Refugees Cared for in 166 Camps in International Settlement

At the present time there are over 98,000 refugees housed in the 166 camps in the International Settlement of Shanghai, which are regularly inspected by the Public Health Department. Since the establishment of the camps, a total of about 22,000 lbs. of fresh milk has been supplied for the benefit of infants and nursing mothers. One dairy is still continuing its gift at the rate of 50 lbs. daily in addition to which, through the generosity of the American Red Cross, about 350 lbs. of reconstituted milk is being distributed daily to the camps.

Eden Estimates Refugees in Shanghai at 400,000

Foreign Secretary Eden in a statement in the House of Commons Dec. 20 estimated the number of refugees in Shanghai as 400,000—250,000 in Nantao, 100,000 in the International Settlement and 50,000 in the French Concession.

One Million in Dire Straits in Shanghai

Some 1,000,000 people are in dire straits as a direct result of the rising unemployment in Shanghai, according to reports from Chinese sources. Some 200,000 workers of silk filatures and textile mills have lost their jobs since the start of the hostilities.

China's Total Trade for 11 Months This Year Greater Than Last Year

The November returns of foreign trade, issued by the Maritime Customs this week, show that China's net imports for the month amounted to $14,682,123, while net exports were valued at $50,269,747. China's total inwards and outwards trade for the first eleven months of 1937 amounted to $1,683,803,447, as compared with $1,475,252,845 during the corresponding period of last year.

Chinese Shipping Industry Loses $50,000,000 as Result of Undeclared War

Losses suffered by the Chinese shipping industry throughout the country since the outbreak Sino-Japanese hostilities total more than $50 millions, it is repopted in communication circles in Hankow. Shanghai shipping companies alone have suffered losses exceeding $20 millions.

Britain Appoints New Ambassador for China

Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr, British Ambassador in Baghdad, has been appointed Ambassador to China in succession to Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, according to an announcement by the British Foreign Office Dec. 21.

Provisional Government in Peiping Takes Over Customs in North China

Wang Ke-min, Chairman of the Administrative Commission of the new Provisional Government in Peiping announced Dec. 16 that the Government had taken over the Customs administration in Chinwangtao and Tientsin, where "the Customs commissioners and their staffs have accepted the direction of the new Government." "Regarding the loans secured on the Customs," Mr. Wang stated, "the Provisional Government will naturally deal with them in a fair and just manner."

For the present all the personnel, including about 500 employes of the offices at Tientsin and Chinwangtao, are being taken over under the new management; the Peking government, it was understood according to *Domei*, would seek a fair and equitable settlement of foreign bonds secured by customs revenue, and retain the present tariffs for the time being. However, "unfair and objectionable" tariff rates on some items of merchandise are to be revised shortly, it was indicated.

Claiming sovereign rights in China, the new Government will shortly launch negotiations on the matter with the Administration of the Maritime Customs. While the Government, according to the press reports, does not intend for the present to change the Customs tariffs, these will be revised downwards in the near future. According to a *Domei* message from Tokyo the principle of the open door and equal opportunity will be strictly followed and full deference will be paid to the interests of all foreign Powers.

The Customs rates, raised for the specific purpose of checking the inflow of Nippon-made goods, will be reduced, Tokyo papers said. No preferential treatment will, however, be accorded to any nation.

No changes will be made in the organization and staff of the Customs offices in Tientsin, Chinwangtao, Tangku, Shanhaikwan and other points in North China, the reports emphasized.

Five-Barred Flag Hoisted Over Tientsin Custom House

The five-barred flag of the "Provisional Government of the Republic of China" has been hoisted over the Customs House in Tientsin following the assumption of control of the Customs administration there by the new regime. A semi-official Japanese source predicts a great revival in trade in North China because "special trade" will now be liquidated.

Semi-official Japanese dispatches from Peiping said Nipponese officials have been conducting negotiations with the Shanghai office of the Chinese Customs regarding the possibility of depositing surplus Customs revenue in the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank and that, "when this materialises, it is assumed that British influence in the area would be diminished."

Customs Duty on Many Goods to Be Cut in North China

For the avowed purpose of "ensuring adequate food supplies and accelerating the economic rehabilitation" of North China, the Provisional Government at Peiping Dec. 18 decided to slash by a half the import duty on a vast range of items. Included among the goods to be affected by the new ruling will be marine products, zinc, rice and other cereals, petroleum, cement, sugar and paper.

Telegraph and Telephone Directors Refuse to Hand Over

Messrs. Wang Jo-hsi and Chang Tzu-chi, respectively Directors of the Telegraph and Telephone Offices in Tientsin, have steadfastly refused to hand over their offices to the Japanese, according to a message received in Tsinan Dec. 18 from Tientsin.

Recognition of New China Government by Foreign Power Forecast

De jure recognition of the new Provisional Government at Peiping by a "certain foreign power" was considered probable in the near future, a *Domei* message from Peiping Dec. 19.

Terauchi Urges Support for Peiping Government

Wholehearted support for the newly-established Provisional Government at Peiping was urged in a proclamation issued by Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China, at Tientsin Dec. 17.

Kalgan Body Greets New Regime at Peiping

Felicitations on the "spontaneous creation" of a new regime in North China were sent from Kalgan Dec. 16 by the newly-established Federated Commission for Mongolia to the Provisional Government of Peiping. The message expressed hope that the two commissions would co-operate in achieving their common objectives.

Autonomous Anti-Communist Administration Ready to Disband

Chi Tsung-mo, Chief Executive of the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Administration, informed the new Government Dec. 15 that his administration was ready to disband, because of the similarity between the policies pursued by the East Hopei Administration in the past two years and the policies announced by the new regime.

North China Relief Program Started by New Government

Measures for the relief of war-stricken areas in North China, where 90 per cent of the population is comprised of farmers, are being taken by the new Provisional Government, it was announced in Peiping Dec. 17.

The program includes purchases of raw cotton, starting of civil engineering works, distribution of seeds, small loans, and opening of pawnshops, and agricultural warehouses.

A *Domei* message from Tokyo Dec. 7 stated that the Yen 50,000,000 Oriental Development Company, a semi-official concern, had started a relief program for farmers who suffered from the war and floods in North China. Funds will be granted by the company for the rehabilitation of Chinese in the area.

Recommendations for widespread economic developments in China, with special reference to a program for North China, including increase in production capacity, encouragement of investments, and tariff revisions, have been made by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry to government officials, a message from Japan's principal industrial stated Dec. 10.

Tokyo Iron Company to Open Offices in Peiping

The Japan Iron Manufacturing Company will open offices in Peiping, it was announced Dec. 19. The company, which is capitalized at Yen 359,821,000, is a semi-official concern.

Wang Keh-min's Family Reaches Peiping

Completing a circuitous journey from Shanghai, the family of Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the new Provisional Government of the Republic of China, arrived in Tientsin Dec. 18 by plane.

Seven Hundred Bandit Troops Surrender in Hopei

A Japanese message from Shihchiachwang Dec. 16 stated that, disheartened by the news of Nanking's fall, about 700 Chinese bandit troops under Chang Chien-tang who had been active in southern Hopei Province surrendered Dec. 15 to Japanese forces.

Japanese Forces in Shansi Now on Defensive

A *Reuter* message from Tientsin Dec. 18 said well-informed observers in North China expressed the belief that Hankow need not fear an immediate attack by Japanese troops via the Peiping-Hankow Railway. A Japanese military spokesman admitted that the Japanese forces in Shansi are insufficient to take the southern half of the province. Meanwhile, attacks by Chinese flying columns on the Peiping-Hankow Railway up to points within twenty miles of Peiping were said to be frequent.

Observers expressed the opinion that it will be impossible for the Japanese to drive even as far as the Yellow River on the Peiping-Hankow lines without leaving their right flank seriously exposed. The Chinese are reported to have destroyed twenty miles of the railway south of Changteh. The fact that thousands of Japanese troops had been withdrawn from North China during the past two months was taken to indicate that no big southern drive is at present envisaged.

Yangchow Falls into Japanese Hands

Japanese occupation of Yangchow, salt production center on the northern bank of the Yangtsze River, opposite Chinkiang, the Kiangsu provincial capital, was admitted in Chinese military circles. Dec. 17.

Tientsin Merchant Says Prospects for Business in North China Are Excellent

David Benz, writing in the Shanghai *Evening Post* Dec. 11, stated that he considered the prospects for business in North China excellent. Retail stores and amusement resorts are particularly well patronized. From what he could learn Wu Pei-fu appeared to be the choice of the Chinese for the proposed autonomous government.

Scope of Japan's Aims in China Widened as Result of Fall of Nanking

"Due to the fall of Nanking" the views of leading Japanese financiers, businessmen and industrialists concerning Japan's economic plans on the Asiatic Continent have undergone a sweeping change, the semi-official *Japan Times* (Tokyo) declared Dec. 11. Hitherto the scope of Japan's aims has been confined to North China, "but now they apparently believe that plans must be drawn up covering the whole of North, Central and South China," the newspaper stated.

Chinese See Japan Attempting to Cover the Whole of China

The establishment of the so-called "Provisional Government of the Republic of China" in Peiping is arousing very bitter resentment in Chinese circles, who interpret it as "definite and conclusive proof that Japan is determined to conquer the whole of China," a *Reuter* message from Hankow Dec. 16 stated.

Inasmuch as the bogus regime in Peiping has been created in a city now under the occupation of invaders, the Chinese people will absolutely refuse to recognize its existence both from the legal and factual standpoints, the Hankow *Ta Kung Pao* declared in an editorial Dec. 18.

Main Japanese Objective Now Is to Capture Hangchow

Hangchow, the beautiful capital of Chekiang province, became the principal theater of war this week. Gunfire was audible in the city on the morning of Dec. 20, following the occupation of Chingshanshih by the vanguards of the Japanese columns. Meanwhile, Japanese troops continued to push northwards from the Yangtze River along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by three routes. The centre column advanced along the railway, the right wing along the Grand Canal, and the left wing along the Hwainang road. The Chinese forces at Chuchow, threatened by a flanking movement by the Japanese left wing, were withdrawn to Changpaoling early this week.

Three Japanese airplanes made a sudden appearance over Haining, north-eastern Chekiang, at 9 a.m. Dec. 17. Later, they proceeded to Hsiaoshan, on the southern bank of the Chientang River opposite Hangchow, the Chekiang Provincial capital, and dropped bombs in the vicinity of the railway station. Another raid was made over Ningpu, in Chuki district, 40 miles south of Hangchow, at 10.30 a.m. by three Japanese airplanes taking off from Fangchi. More than 20 bombs were dropped, four of which landed at Huahsienchiao.

Boarding 10 steam launches, 1,000 Japanese troops at Kashing attempted Dec. 16 to invade Shihmenwan and Tsungteh, north of the Changan station of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and about 40 kilometers northeast of Hangchow. *Kuo Min* says their advance was however successfully checked by the Chinese troops.

In a drive southwards from Shihkiakiao, south of Wuhing (Huchow), the silk production center in northern Chekiang, a detachment of 800 Japanese was attacked by Chinese troops at Tsingshanshih at 5 p.m. Dec. 18. *Kuo Min* reports that the Japanese were compelled to retreat northwards with heavy casualties, leaving behind a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Solemn Rites for War Dead Conducted at Nanking

Memorial services for Japanese soldiers, sailors and journalists killed in action were conducted at the Ming Palace airdrome in Nanking Dec. 18. Column on column of soldiers and bluejackets stood at attention as high military and naval officers officiated at the ceremonies.

Twenty-seven foreign residents of Nanking, who remained in the former Capital throughout the siege, are safe, a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy announced early this week. Included were 18 Americans, six Germans, two Russians and one Briton. Foreign Embassies were also reported to have come through the hostilities unscathed.

Competing Japanese "Killers" Relate Experiences

Competing Japanese "killers" on the Shanghai front have run into difficulties, says the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*. Sub-Lieutenant Mukai and Sub-Lieutenant Noda concluded a wager when they came to the Shanghai as to whom could stab 100 Chinese soldiers before December 10. Everything was going nicely, the men reported, except that in the battle around Purple Mountain the two men became so immersed in the blood and thunder of the battle that they unconsciously passed the hundred mark, Noda claiming 105 victims and Mukai claiming 106. In an interview with the *Nichi Nichi* correspondent, Mukai asserted that the only damage he suffered was that the edge of his Samurai sword was nicked when he slashed at the helmeted heads of Chinese soldiers.

Many Chinese Allegedly Deserted at Nanking

During the Japanese attack on Nanking large numbers of Chinese soldiers cast off their uniforms and deserted against the orders of the supervisory corps, a foreign correspondent reported to New York Dec. 17 (according to *Domei*).

Nanking An Empty Shell, Old Splendor Gone, Japanese Correspondent Says

Its administrative structures and historic landmarks still existing virtually untouched by the shock of battle, but with the essence of its life and government evaporated, Nanking today is like an empty shell, a shadow of its former self—"the capital of China that was," according to a correspondent of the *Shanghai United Press*, Japanese daily, who inspected the city following the entrance of Japanese troops.

20,000 Plain-Clothes Soldiers Active in Nanking, Japanese Allege

About 20,000 Chinese soldiers in plain clothes are still hiding in Nanking and traffic is endangered by snipers, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy alleged Dec. 19.

Japanese Naval Planes Allegedly Destroy 13 Chinese Craft Beyond Nanking

Eleven Chinese airplanes, grounded at the Chuhsien airdrome, 25 miles northwest of Nanking, were successfully bombed and destroyed by Japanese naval aircraft, according to an announcement made by a Japanese naval spokesman.

Neither Britain Nor the U. S. Will Recognize Peiping "Provisional Government"

Foreign Secretary Eden gave assurances in the House of Commons Dec. 21 that no sort of recognition would be given to the "provisional government" installed in Peiping. He said the British Government would continue to recognize the Central Government of China.

The New York *Times* in an editorial Dec. 21 stated: "There is no reason whatever to believe that foreign nations will extend to the puppet government south of the Great Wall of China, recognition which they deliberately withheld from the puppet government of Manchukuo." "There is also no reason to believe," the *Times* proceeded, "that foreign nations will sanction loans to the new 'independent' China."

Chungking Mandate Warns Against Any Participation in Bogus Regimes

The National Government issued a Mandate from Chungking Dec. 20 that any person in regions under illegal Japanese military occupation, who willingly adheres to the enemy and participates in any bogus organization, is to be arrested and severely punished by the Military Affairs Commission in accordance with the Regulations governing the Punishment of Traitors.

Ruins of the Chinese Customs House on the Shanghai Bund at the intersection of the French Concession and Chinese City (Nantao).

Peiping Provisional Government "Requests" Appointment of Japanese Advisers

The newly-organized Provisional Government at Peiping has approached the Japanese Government with a request to recommend Japanese advisers on industrial, financial, diplomatic, cultural and other matters, a *Domei* message stated.

Chinese Build New Defence Line on Yangtsze

With the abandonment of their positions at Siennumiao, 7 miles east of Yangchow, and Chuhsien, 37 miles north-west of Pukow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in eastern Anhwei, the Chinese troops are building a new defence line on the northern bank of the Yangtsze River, a *Kuo Min* message from Hsuchow Dec. 21 stated.

Son of Chiang Kai-shek Leads Mongols?

Commander Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is at the head of 100,000 crack Mongolian troops which he has been organizing and training since his return to China from Moscow this summer, according to a Chinese report this week.

Chungking Shoulders Responsibilities as the New Capital of the Republic

BY HIN WONG

A Chungking branch of the China Nurse Association will be inaugurated on November 20th. The national organization, under charter from the National Government, registers all qualified nurses after a rigid examination, and in the more popular cities and modern hospitals in China, only registered nurses these days are permitted to hold responsible positions.

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, an American missionary who has been many years in India and an author of a number of books on international affairs, has been lecturing in Chungking since the 12th of November; and among those who have heard him and acted as his host is General Ho Kuo-kwang, deputy and acting director of the Chungking office of the Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government. Dr. Jones recently attracted no little public attention through his open letter to the Japanese people in which he advised his friends in the island empire to reconsider their attitude towards China.

Dr. Jones' main theme in his talk to the people of Szechuen, including a large group of local leaders who gathered around him every evening for conference since his arrival, has been individual rebirth as well as national reconstruction through regeneration. Not necessarily through the influence of Dr. Jones perhaps, but in a happy coincident, and while he is speaking in several cities in Szechuen, an announcement has come that one Ho Che, a notorious bandit chief in Neikiang, together with seven others, has offered to reform himself and surrender to the local authorities on condition that they would be sent to the front to fight the enemy.

Motor Truck Service Between Kweiyang and Kweilin

In addition to trial flight direct between Chungking and Hongkong by way of Kweiyang in Kweichow and Kweilin in Kwangsi, under the auspices of the National Aviation Corporation, the people in Chungking are also watching with considerable interest the motor-truck freight service from Chungking to Kunming in Yunnan by way of Kweiyang, the provincial capital of Kweichow. Since the blockade of the mouth of Yangtze and the close of Shanghai to Chungking shipping, local trade interests have to depend on Hongkong in south China and Haiphong in Indo-China for their outlets to foreign trade. From Kunming, capital of Yunnan, goods may be shipped abroad through Haiphong by way of the railroad line connecting Yunnanfu and Haiphong which also passes Longshan on the Kwangsi border.

Several trucks with more than one ton capacity will be used on the trial run between Chungking and Kunming via Kweiyang next week, and silk and bristles, the latter being the best in China, if not the best in the world, will be carried on the first trip. The articles will be packed in small cases of from 126 to 136 Haikwan catty each. For heavier freight, caravan of horse and donkey will be used to operate between old mail routes between Suifu in Szechuen to Kunming in Yunnan by way of Chaotien.

For some weeks Chungking exports have been reaching south China through the Canton-Hankow Railway by way of Hankow to which there is regular steamship service. The coming low-water season, November to March, will interefere with this traffic; and at the same time, the Canton-Hankow line will never be able to meet the demands from Szechuen alone.

K. P. Chen Assists in Rehabilitation Work

K. P. Chen, a well-known Shanghai banker in the service of the National Government, is now in Chungking watching the development of new trade routes or, as a matter of fact, the re-employment of the old means of transportation.

Mr. Chen is in Szechuen on behalf of the economic readjustment commission as necessitated by the present Sino-Japanese conflict, representing the National Government, particularly the Military Affairs Commission, in the formulation of local economic policy with regard to the expansion of trade capable of increasing exports and the conservation of materials and food-stuff to be needed by the Army in its along resistence against the enemy. The commission which Mr. Chen represents intends to co-operate in every way possible with the National Foreign Trade Bureau and the provincial Szechuen Trade Bureau which has but recently come into service.

The Szechuen Trade Bureau has called to the attention of the local public its trial operation of a motor-truck freight service from Chungking to Kunming by way of Kweiyang.

Following the inability of Shanghai to supply west China needs for imported goods and to undertake its transportation and travel service, Chungking merchants are organizing a large corporation for the handling of provisions, while the Szechuen Travel Service, a local express and tourist agency, has decided to open a branch in Kunming, capital of Yunnan, and it has advertised that it will execute all orders for transhipment to Haiphong by railway, including customs brokage and other facilities.

Waiting to go from Chungking to Kunming are not only a number of consignments of silk and bristles but also a number of well-known Chinese leaders. On their way to the Yunnan capital from Shanghai are Vice-President Ouyang Huai of Ta Hsia and Dean Chang Yu-san of Fuh Tan University. These two Shanghai institutions will carry on their classes jointly in Yunnan pending the re-establishment of their work on their original campuses.

The Central University of Nanking is holding its classes in Chungking, where some 18 buildings, all native-style and using local materials, are being rushed to accommodate more students from the east.

Another indirect war measure in west China is the serious attempt to develop local industry, which will help to prolong the capacity to resist the enemy. The Kuomintang is to strengthen its party activities in Sikong, a territory formerly a part of Szechuen. In Pa-an, Sikong, an industrial institute will be organized and young men and women will be trained to lead the farming population within this territory in public health and animal husbandry, the best contributions a rural community may be able to offer to the Nation.

In the meantime, a group in Chungking is trying to form a strong company for the development of the hide, bristles, and woodoil industries, commodities surely to have outside demand when properly produced to satisfy the importers in America and Europe.

Szechuen-Yunnan Railway Scheme Is Revived

There is now agitation among interested circles in Szechuen to hasten the construction of the projected Szechuen-Yunnan Railway, in view of the present necessity of employing motor-trucks and caravans to find a way to the sea via Kunming. Some have gone to the extent of suggesting that the materials now ready for the Chengtu-Chungking line of the Szechuen-Kweichow (Chuan-Chien) Railway be transferred to the Szechuen-Yunnan (Chuan-Tien) project. To those who understand the situation, however, the Chuan-Chien Railway is difficult enough to build, and the Chuan-Tien line will take more time in view of the engineering obstacles which have to be overcome; and while the present war in China may occupy some time, the Chuan-Tien line may require some years before it may be of actual service to the Nation. As an emergency measure, it will not help; but as a commercial enterprise, it will have to consider the problem of materials, especially those which have to be imported from foreign countries. On the other hand, some argue, since it has to be built, to begin at once is more profitable than at any other period. Materials to be bought for the construction of the projected Chuan-Tien Railway from Europe may be unloaded at Haiphong and then transhipped to Kunming by railway, starting the work from the Yunnan end of the line.

A second light railway in Szechuen will soon be built, this time it will be in Panhsien, to transport products from a copper foundry some 20 miles away from this town which has direct connection with Chengtu through a public highway. The first light railway system is found in Pehpei, near Chungking, for the transportation of coal from adjacent mines. At present a regular railway is being built from Chungking to Chengtu, the provincial capital of Szechuen, a line of some 530 kilometers, a section of the Szechuen-Kweichow Railway already projected but not yet fully under construction.

The present Sino-Japanese conflict, which has paralyzed Chinese communications everywhere, is forcing Szechuen to go ahead with its highway development in order to connect local cities and other provinces.

Chengtu, Nov. 20, 1937.

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National Government Settling Down at Chungking

Since the first of December, 1937, the National Government of China has been operating in Chungking, Szechuen, a port on the upper Yangtze River some 1,400 miles from Shanghai, the occupation of which by the Japanese Army has now been followed by the occupation of the National Capital itself. The Executive Yuan, one of the most important divisions of the Chinese Government, began to function here the first day of December, being gradually followed by the Judicial, the Examination, and the Control Yuan, while the Legislative department had not officially reassembled by middle of December. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government of the Republic, arrived at Chungking, Nov. 26, being accompanied by the adjutant-general, the secretary general, and the chief fiscal officer to the the Chairman, all of whom have since then located themselves in the temporary Government House in the suburbs of the city.

The following leading department heads had arrived at Chungking up to the end of the first week of December: Yeh Chotsang, secretary-general of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; Hung Lu-tung, Minister of Justice, the first

state minister to establish himself in the wartime capital; Tsou Lu, Chancellor of Chungshan University at Canton, a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, in Chungking to look after the affairs of the party, which has its new headquarters in one of the best country hotels in Chungking.

Szechuen, in which Chungking, the wartime capital of China, is situated, will continue planning for an emergency reconstruction program, realizing that the present self-defense war against Japan may be indefinitely pursued. While it may take some time to announce the details of the program, it is understood that it will include the development of the leading local industries, such as the sugar, salt, silk, paper, hemp, and others. Eight large factories are under consideration at present, in addition to active preparation for the building of three railways.

Aside from the preparation for several cotton spinning mills in or near Chungking in Szechuen up the Yangtze River, the Bureau of Reconstruction of the Government of Szechuen is considering proposals to assist a Shanghai syndicate to have an alcohol manufactory here, the Government having been asked to invest $5,000,000 in the suggested plant, which is to cost at least $10,000,000 to start.

Chungking—Important Upper Yangtsze City

The growing importance of Chungking in Szechuen as a trade port and political center, is forcing the municipal and provincial authorities to double their effort to improve the various means of communications with other parts of China. Pending the survey and completion of the several railroad lines already projected, some sections in Szechuen will try the light railway system, while more motor-trucks will be employed to take advantage of the partly completed highways now reaching a dozen or more cities on the several bordering provinces on the east, north, and south.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made to ship some of the lighter and more valuable Szechuen products abroad through the ports of Hongkong near Canton and Haiphong, in Indo-China, the former using the Canton-Hankow Railway by way of Wuchang to which Chungking has a steamship line, while the latter follows the Chungking-Kweiyang inter-provincial highway which would eventually lead to Kunming, thence by rail to Haiphong.

Chungking in Szechuen up the Yangtze in west China, the seat of the National Government of the Republic since the latter part of November, 1937, is no longer what it was several years ago, a walled town on the hills of the confluence of the Kialing and the Yangtze River. Today it is a modern city with broad streets extending to the suburbs, where ancient Chinese residences modified by up-to-date western type of art and design may be noticed in passing while riding on sedan chairs, ricshas, private motor cars or public bus operating along five principal routes.

Chungking has a well-managed electric light, water, and telephone system; and to communicate with the outside world, Chinese Government Radio, Postal, and Telegraph Administrations supplement the China National Aviation Corporation, the Min Sung Industrial Company, and a number of other Chinese and foreign steamship companies having boats plying between this port and Shanghai, by way of Wanhsien, Shasi, Ichang, Hankow, and other ports along the Yangtze River. Since the temporary blockade of Shanghai to foreign trade and shipping, the public in Chungking have been popularizing the Canton-Hankow Railway via Wuchang, Hupeh, for shipments to Hongkong and trying to reach Haiphong in Indo-China by taking advantage of the inter-provincial highways connecting Szechuen and the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow. There is now a regular bus line running between towns in Szechuen and those leading to Kweiyang in Kweichow through which points Kunming, capital of Yunnan, may be also reached. Szechuen has more than 5,000 kilometers of highways connecting also the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Hunan and Hupeh.

Some 1,400 miles from Shanghai by boat, the city was open to foreign trade in March, 1891.

In late years, probably due to the economic depression felt all over the world, foreign trade in Chungking has not been very big in volume, and 1936 only saw the figure of some $70,000,000, of which according to the local general chamber of commerce $45,655,100 was represented in imports. Articles coming into Chungking from abroad consist mostly of cotton yarn, occupying the leading item with $17,212,430 worth, being followed by piece-goods, to the value of $13,113,576. Cigarettes, mineral oils, metals, and dyes also form the upper list of imports. Aside from wood, or tung oil, an important Szechuen product, articles exported through Chungking include forest products, raw medicine, preserved or dried vegetable food-stuff, sugar, hides, grass linen, paper, salt, a small quantity of silk and others.

In spite of its distance from Shanghai through which much of the luxuries may only be imported, Chungking is still able to maintain 14 cinemas displaying foreign as well as home productions, while two large Chinese theatre houses have open season practically every day in the year.

Supporting the municipal government in Chungking headed by a mayor with the aid of bureau chiefs of public safety, public health, public finance, public utility, and public education is a local headquarters of tranquillization which assists in the suppression of the more serious crimes which did not number more than 650 in 1936. Every effort is being made in the city to promote public health.

Many foreign residents in Chungking are engaged in missionary work, including medical and educational. Missions carrying on religious activities here include the Canadian Methodists, China Inland Mission from Great Britain, Friends Society, Bible Society of Scotland, Seventh Day Adventists, and the United Church of Canada. The Roman Catholics also are influential in all parts of Szechuen.

Three of the leading government banks, including the Bank of China, the Central Bank, and the China Farmers Bank, have branches in Chungking, besides a dozen other modern financial institutions, such as the Provincial Bank of Szechuen, the Salt Bank, and others, in addition to a score of native banks.

So far no large foreign banks have regular branches in Chungking, and the British Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is being represented here by a large British firm which has a local agency in this port. Since the Sino-Japanese war local Chinese modern banks have extended their exchange facility to a number of foreign firms which have hitherto been depending solely on Hankow for their banking transaction.

The Chungking General Chamber of Commerce has a special standing committee who is ready to furnish information to those who would look to this port as sites for factories pending the rehabilitation of Shanghai and other cities affected adversely by the the war.

A number of fairly-well kept dairy farms is found on the suburbs of the town supplying local demands; and from not a few shops in Chungking this product, together with bread, biscuit, and other pastries in western-style may be had. The larger hotels in the city also serve European dishes, in addition to offering comportable accomodation to guests use to modern conveniences.

Chungking has quite a number of hotels at modest rates and a couple of widely known tourist and travel agencies representatives of which usually meet all incoming steamers may be consulted for further particulars as well as for the handling of luggage, and the city has regulations for ricsha and chair hire and these vehicles are plainly numbered against irregularities.

For local information, the city depends on some 10 daily newspapers, two appearing in the evening. The *Kuo Min Kung Pao*, or the *Citizens Gazette*, probably leads in popularity and circulation, while the *Hsin Shuh Pao*, or the *New Szechuen*, excels in early appearance. The *Central Daily News* of Nanking is to be removed here. The Bank of China, Chungking Branch, and the Provincial Bank of Szechuen publish monthly journals recording the economic and financial developments in the city and throughout Szechuen. The Bank of China also has a weekly bulletin in English for private circulation of local and general interest.

Chungking, Dec. 4, 1937.

Japanese Land at Bias Bay—Panic at Canton

Chinese messages reported early this week the landing of about 10,000 Japanese at Tá Ya Wan (Bias Bay) with the apparent intention of advancing on Waichow and Tsangmoutou to cut the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Steamers to Hongkong and Macao were crowded with excited Chinese eager to avoid what they feared might be a second Nanking disaster.

London newspapers this week gave prominence to news of a probable extension of warfare to South China and to the preliminary precautions in the region of Hongkong. The *Daily Herald* (Labor), commented: "Hongkong will not be attacked because the Japanese know it will be instantly defended by the whole power of the Empire."

Canton Mass Meeting Supports Self-Defence Movement

A large crowd of 120,000 people turned out at a mass meeting in Canton Dec. 20 in support of the movement for self-defence launched by the Provincial authorities.

Chinese Mob Injures Japanese Officer in British Leased Territory

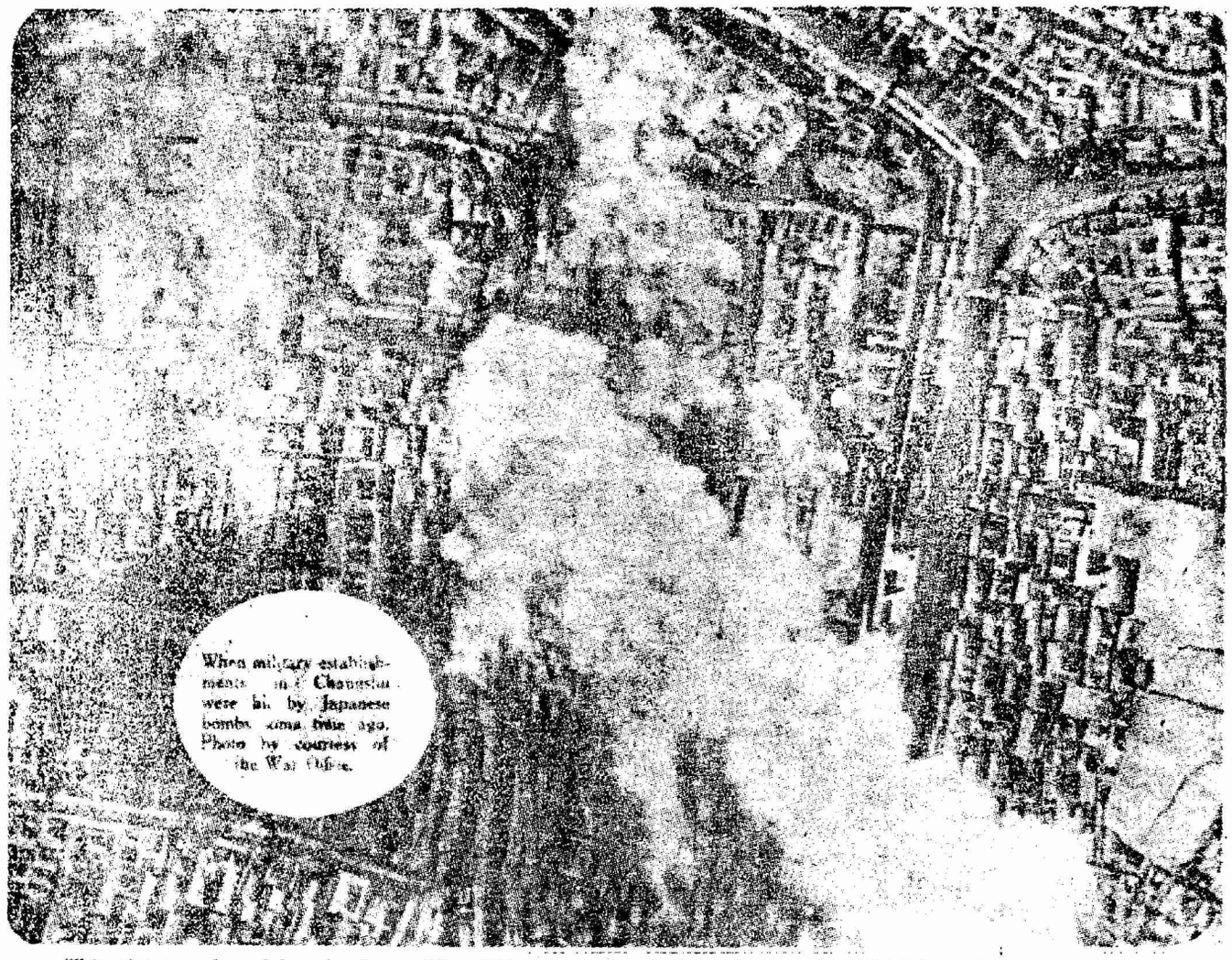
Major Takuji Suzuki, Japanese resident officer, and two British officers were injured when a Chinese mob attacked them at Shatowkou, in the British leased territory Bias at 1.30 p.m. Dec. 19.

British Merchants Press Government to Fix Responsibility for Property Damage

The despatch of a further communication to the British Government, urging it to press for early recognition of the principle of claims for damage to British property and interests in China with a view to their being met at the earliest possible date, was decided upon at a meeting in London Dec. 17 of the China Liaison Committee of the Federation of British Industries.

Considerable evidence was produced at the meeting that despite repeated representations by the British Government, the Japanese military authorities at Shanghai were still raising many difficulties in regard to British property owners having access to their premises and businesses in the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo district.

TOKYO WAR OFFICE PICTURE EXPOSES CIVILIAN BOMBINGS



This picture, released by the Japan War Office, is reprinted from the "Osaka Mainichi" of Dec. 2, together with the inscription in the circle which referred to the bombing of "military establishments" in the Kiangsu city of Changshu. The picture itself shows that the bombs are being dropped in the center of purely residential and shop districts.

Japanese Emperor Gives Sanction to Policy of Continued Hostilities in China

EMPEROR Hirohito Dec. 21 gave his approval to the Government's new China policy. Formulated after the fall of Nanking, the policy provides for the continuation of hostilities in China, until the former Nanking Government reconsiders its anti-Japanese attitude.

Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye, who played a leading role in drafting the new policy, was confined to a sick bed this week with a bad cold.

Tokyo Cabinet Decides "China Must Be Punished"

In a dramatic two-hour nocturnal audience on the night of Dec. 18 Premier Konoye reported to the Emperor the Government's determination to "punish thoroughly" the Chinese National administration. The report embodied the decisions reached at a meeting of the Cabinet, held late the same afternoon to formulate Japan's policy towards China following the fall of Nanking.

The Government's policy, the *Asahi* reported, provides for a "thorough chastisement" of the national administration through the adoption of "an attitude of endurance in the true sense of that word."

The hostilities, the Cabinet was said to have decided, will continue in view of the National Government's failure to reconsider its attitude and intention to resist Japan "at a moment when it is reduced to the status of a local military organization, with four of China's largest cities, Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin and Peiping, out of its control."

The *Asahi* said it believed the Government will follow the policy of "amplifying war results without relaxing punishment by military action, until the National Government surrenders and shows its sincerity by reconsidering its attitude."

Security for French Ships at Hankow Asked by Ambassador

Assurances from Japanese authorities that they will take measures to maintain the security of French steamers and warships anchored at Hankow were asked by M. Charles Arsene Henry, French Ambassador to Japan, in Tokyo, Dec. 18.

Japanese Diplomat Says U.S.-Japan Storm Will "Blow Over"

A Japanese diplomat told *Reuter* at Tokyo Dec. 21 that "the Japan-America storm will blow over and be forgotten in a couple of days, much to the disappointment of certain countries who hoped otherwise." Tokyo Navy circles denounced reports that Britain and America are sending warships to the Far East as "unbelievable and foolish."

Japanese Naval Planes Drop 900 Tons of Bombs So Far in Undeclared War

Nine-hundred tons of explosives have been dropped by Japanese naval planes in the course of their destructive raids upon strategical points in Central China, the Naval Section of the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo announced Dec. 18. In all 5,330 naval aircraft have taken part in raids in Central China since the commencement of the hostilities in Shanghai.

Nanking was visited by 900 naval planes on 54 different occasions, in the course of which 160 tons of explosives were dropped on and near the city.

During these raids, the communique claimed, more than 400 Chinese planes were destroyed.

Chuki, South-west of Shaoshing (Chekiang province), was bombed twice by Japanese airplanes Dec. 18.

A squadron of 4 Japanese airplanes dropped 3 bombs on Lintsing, northern Shantung, Dec. 15. One person was killed and two others wounded.

Kiukiang was bombed by a squadron of Japanese airplane Dec. 20, according to an official report received here.

ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN—CAN IT STOP THE CONFLICT?

(*Continued from page 97*)

imposed on them." He then drew the following table to show the huge increase in the so-called "extraordinary expenditures" for the Manchurian adventure on the Japanese national budget from 1931 to 1937 inclusive:

(Yen 1,000 per unit)

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937 (*not complete*)
Army	60,152	183,132	145,990	133,834	162,359	183,273	269,613
Navy	22,767	75,809	15,574	11,637	9,612	9,461	10,389

The same writer then made the following significant statement: "From the economic standpoint, such huge expenditure amounts to an outflow of money besides international payments in foreign trade . . . . Moreover, the process of recovering our (Japanese) trade in central and southern China is virtually stopped, and the balance of payments in our foreign trade seriously affected."

This learned writer was further quoted to have said that the danger to the Japanese foreign trade does not come from outside but from within! He meant, of course, that the outflow of Japanese capital and "drainage" of the Japanese national revenues when Japan herself needs badly both of them for internal purposes are far more serious than the many restrictions imposed by foreign countries on the Japanese products.

Our further study of the industrial situation in Japan reveals to us that the immediate and worst sufferers of Japanese militarism—war with China—are not the "three big business houses" (Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo) but the small capitalists or the owners of factories which employ scores of laborers and which still constitute the majority in Japan today. After all, it is the miserable Japanese farmers who pay the bills for the Japanese Manchurian adventure! Here lies another reason for the nation-wide opposition in Japan against war with China!

There are other people who oppose the war with China because they believe that Japan's present war with China "would weaken Japan's international prestige," and would also eventually weaken Japan's stand against Russia. It is their unanimous opinion that the Japanese military expedition to China is a "grave mistake," and that only through a successful war with Soviet Russia could Japan hope to attain her continental aspirations. At present, they point out, Japan is faced with the dilemma of having either to yield to Soviet Russia in order to be able to carry on a protracted struggle with China, or to fight Russia eventually under less favorable circumstances when her resources are exhausted. But be it one or the other, the world doubts how Japan could wage a successful war with China under such circumstances involving opposition from her own people and opposition from the whole civilized world?

December 8, 1937.

What Is Your Face Value?

The first impression you make on people is through your general appearance. If you are easy to look at, your 'face value' is increased immediately. But if your complexion is muddy and pimply, your eye dull, your expression unhappy, the estimate of you is lowered.

Skin blemishes are usually caused by constipation and liver sluggishness. If you wish to have a clear skin, bright eyes, pure breath, a cheery, confidence-inspiring personality, you should keep your digestive system clean and active by an occasional dose of Pinkettes.

This splendid laxative not only makes you look better but makes you feel better in every way. You'll be surprised what a difference Pinkettes make. Try them and see. Of all chemists.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1625.

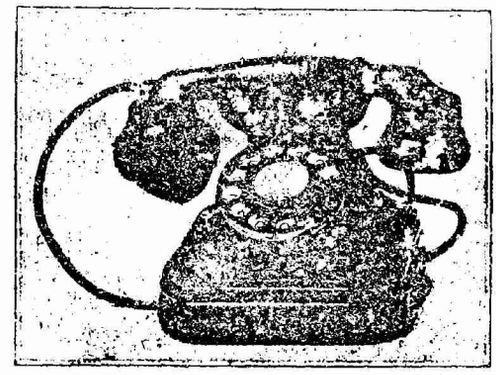
The public is hereby notified that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the following days—Saturday to Monday, 1st to 3rd January 1938 (New Year Holidays).

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Shanghai, 21st December 1937.

China Electric Company
LIMITED



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In the United States Court for China

In re.
ESTATE
of
DAVID LAWRENCE ANDERSON
Deceased

Cause No. 4284
Special Proceedings
No 2163
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, December 18th, 1937,
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of David Lawrence Anderson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 25th, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ARTHUR BASSETT,
Administrator,
c/o Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Company Ltd.,
175 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

Nov. 14.—Reuter report from Nanking stated Sino-Japanese hostilities proceeding on four fronts: (1). The Eastern Front, comprising the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways (2). The Western Front in Shansi and Suiyuan provinces, (3). The Northern front along the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways, and (4). The Southern Front in Kwangtung and Fukien provinces.

Nov. 14.—Sharp fighting continued in Kashan-Pingpu and Fengchin-Wangkiangchin sectors on the Chekiang coast. One Japanese column was driving on Kashing, while another heading towards the Soochow-Kashing railway. Chinese troops said to have recaptured Kashan.

Nov. 14.—Japanese troops succeeded in landing at Paimoukou west of Liuho on southern Yangtsze. The landing regarded serious from Chinese point of view, as it took place behind the main Chinese lines in Quinsan.

Nov. 14.—Fire continued to rage in Nantao unchecked. Hundreds of shops and homes burnt down.
Four Chinese battalions defended Hsiaonanhsiang on Shanghai front to the last when it fell into Japanese hands on October 24. Commanders and men were all Hunanese.

Nov. 14.—Despite change of the military situation in and around Shanghai, Finance Ministry ordered that the Shanghai branches of the four government banks, The Central Bank, The Bank of China, The Bank of Communications and The Farmers' Bank to continue to carry on as usual. The head offices of the four banks had been removed to Nanking.

Nov. 14.—Sian, Shensi capital, air-bombed by Japanese yesterday (November 13). Shantung towns along the Yellow River also air-raided. North Shansi front quiet.

Nov. 14.—According to Reuter report from Washington dated November 12, the Japanese extreme militarists were urging the imposition of the following terms of peace on China:

1. Recognition of "Manchukuo" and formation of an economic bloc between China, Japan and "Manchukuo."
2. Formation of autonomous anti-Communist administrations in North China and Inner Mongolia, both under Japanese protection but controlling all their own taxes and Customs revenues.
3. Appointment of a Japanese Inspector-General of Customs and of Japanese advisers in all national and provincial departments, and revision of Chinese tariffs to promote an exchange of Japanese manufactures against Chinese raw materials.
4. General Chiang Kai-shek to make way for a pro-Japanese President, and China to join the anti-Communist bloc comprising Japan, Germany and Italy.
5. China not to possess an army or war planes; a special Peace Preservation Corps to be formed for internal police functions; all commercial air services to be managed and airplanes to be supplied by Japan.

***

Nov. 15.—As a result of Japanese landing at Paimoukou west of Liuho, Chinese troops withdraw from Taichong and Quinsan and fell back to the Tai Hu (Lake) area. The main body of Chinese troops now holding the line extending from Fushan, on the southern bank of the Yangtsze River to Chapoo, passing through Changshu, Soochow, Wukiang and Kashing. Heavy fighting raging in Changshu area where the Japanese had landed at least one full division. Bitter battle also taking place near Pingwan on Soochow-Kashing Railway. Chinese claimed both Kashing and Kashan on Shanghai-Hangchow Line still in their hands.

Nov. 15.—Japanese since yesterday (November 14) dropped over 700 bombs on Soochow. Nanking, Changchow, Kashing and several other cities also heavily bombed.

Nov. 15.—Heavy exodus of civilian population from Nanking for points up the Yangtsze started this morning. The Government issued orders to remove all the wounded in the Capital to the interior. Government officials remained in Nanking.

Nov. 15.—500 buildings in Nantao gutted by fires. The district at times terrificly shaken by explosions of Chinese munitions dumps. All Chinese customs boats anchored in the Whangpoo off the French Bund seized by Japanese.
Japanese military officers visited the Chinese Post Office, but made no attempt to seize it.

Nov. 15.—Chinese troops holding on desperately to the north of the Yellow River to stem the Japanese advance on Tsinan. Despite repeated attacks, Yucheng, Tsiyang and Chiho, all on the northern bank of the River were being defended. Japanese report, however, claimed capture of Yucheng. Chinese admitted fall of Taming, southern Hopei city, into Japanese hands. Holding himself responsible for the loss of the city, Division Commander General Ho Chi-feng attempted suicide by shoting himself.

Nov. 15.—The Nine-Power Conference at Brussels adopted a declaration:

> Regretting Tokyo's refusal to cooperate with the Conference.
> Affirming the the conflict was not a matter for direct settlement between China and Japan, and Stating that the Powers must consider what was to be their common attitude if Japan's refusal to join in the talks was maintained.

Italy voted adversely on the declaration, while Norway. Sweden and Denmark abstained after explaining that they did not oppose the document itself but did not wish to vote for it.
Following the adoption of the document, the Conference adjourned until November 22.

***

Nov. 16.—Bitter struggles, in which both the Chinese and Japanese forces suffered heavy casualties, were in progress in the countryside of Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways, as the Japanese continued their determined drive against Changshu, Soochow and Kashing. Japanese attempt to land troops at Fushan in Changshu was repulsed by heavy Chinese artillery fire from the Forts. In the Hangchow Bay region, a heavy artillery duel took place between the Japanese naval vessels and Chinese land batteries between Haiyen and Chapoo. Japanese aircraft carried on bombing operations whole day on Wushih, Soochow, Kashing and Chapoo. In the Kashing sector, the Japanese were reported to have penetrated the Chinese line at Pingwang and Wangkiangchin on the Soochow-Kashing Railway. This move constituted a serious threat to both Kashing and Soochow.

Nov. 16.—Reuter reported that Government offices in Nanking were moving up-river to Chungkiang, Hankow and Changsha. Some officials were leaving tonight. Military establishments, however, were remaining in Nanking. Foreign nationals and embassies in Nanking were also evacuating.

Nov. 16.—General Chen Chi-tang, former Kwangtung military commander, donated $7,000,000 Hongkong currency to the Chinese "war chest."

Nov. 16.—Chinese troops on the Tsin-Pu Railway front had withdrawn to the south of the Yellow River and were holding the southern bank. The railway bridge spanning the River blown up after the last Chinese soldier had crossed it.
Heavy fighting continued in North Shansi. Japanese advancing southward along the Taiyuan-Lingfeng Railway.

Nov. 16.—Domei reported that Japanese Government decided to establish the Imperial Headquarters to prosecute the China war.

***

Nov. 17.—Japanese troops advancing along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway line effectively checked at Chengyi, 25 miles east of Soochow. The collapse of Quinsan-Taichong Line, according to official reports from Nanking, was entirely due to the failure of the former Manchurian troops under General Liu Tochuen, who was in command of that sector, to carry out orders. The Chinese defence line, about 85 miles in length, now extended from Hupukow on the Yangtsze River to Chapoo on Chekiang coast via Changshu, Chengyi, Tsingpu, Kashing and Pinghu. Along this front were deployed heavy Chinese forces estimated at about 400,000. Japanese claimed capture of Fushan forts near Changshu.

Nov. 17.—Shanghai's trade loss for October totalled $41,000,000, according to Customs report.

Nov. 17.—Exodus from Nanking now in full swing. Civil offices of the Government were being evacuated to Chungking (Szechwan), Hankow (Hupeh) and Changsha (Hunan). General Chiang Kai-shek and other high military leaders were to remain in Nanking to direct operations.

Nov. 17.—Japanese advance southward from Taming, in southern Hopei, had been halted in view of the

threat of large bodies of Chinese mobile units which were harassing the rear lines of the Japanese.
Major battle along Yellow River imminent, as Japanese forces were attempting to cross the River to attack Tsinan, Shantung capital. Japanese reports confirmed that the Yellow River bridge had been blown up.

Nov. 17.—Japanese forces in Shansi were pushing southward in three columns. The main column was driving towards Lingfeng, new seat of the Shansi Provincial Government.

***

Nov. 18.—To counteract the Japanese drive on Kashing in Chekiang, Chinese troops on the Soochow-Changshu front launched a determined offensive on Chengyi, preceeded by extensive airbombing of Japanese positions in Quinsan area. Japanese spokesman in Shanghai claimed that the Japanese troops had captured part of the city of Kashing. Japanese troops were also driving rapidly toward Wukiang, on Soochow-Kashing Railway. Chinese reports stated that several Nipponese launches had been discovered in the Taihu (Lake). These vessels loaded with Japanese soldiers were believed trying to attack Chinese positions on the west bank of the Lake to cut the Nanking-Hangchow Highway. According to Chinese military reports some additional 60,000 Japanese troops had landed along the Yangtsze or the Hangchow Bay bank during the past two weeks.

Nov. 18.—A correspondent of the Japanese Shanghai United News reported that he interviewed one Li Shih-ying, 37-year old graduate of the Senshu University of Tokyo, at Changyen, 10 kilometers northwest of Kinshan on the Chekiang coast where the Japanese first landed. According to the Japanese newspaper man, Li asserted that the diplomatic policy pursped by General Chiang Kai-shek had led to the outbreak of the current incident and that General Chiang's popularity was waning.

Nov. 18.—Reuter reported from Tokyo that Maj.-Gen. S. Tetzuka was wounded November 9 while fighting near Kashan, on Shanghai-Hangchow railway.

Nov. 18.—Chinese forces retired from Chefoo, Shantung, after blowing up the mole and the docks along the waterfront of that city.

Nov. 18.—The National Liberty Bonds Sales Committee transfered from Shanghai to Hankow.

Nov. 18.—Japanese Navy seized three ferry boats of the City Government of Greater Shanghai and a steam vessel of the Kiangnan Dockyard.

Nov. 18.—Japanese army casualties in Shanghai area from August 23 to November 15 were officially stated to be 89,610. Naval losses were placed at 1,200.

Nov. 18.—According to Sin Wan Pao property losses in Nantao and Pootung as result of the hostilities were placed at $500,000,000.

Nov. 18.—Chinese and Japanese forces were massing in south Shansi for major battle. The main body of Japanese troops in Shansi were moving towards Fengyang, about 100 kilometers south of Taiyuan. Chinese mobile units active behind Japanese Lines. Japanese troops in north Shantung were halting their advance at the northern bank of the Yellow River. The move said designed to win over General Han Fu-chu without fighting.
Weihsien, in south Hopei, reported captured by Japanese.

China Resistance Not Yet Ended—Japanese Ambassador Warns Against Over-Optimism

It is erroneous to think that Chinese resistance had been brought to an end by the Japanese occupation of Nanking, the Japanese Ambassador, Shigeru Kawagoe, told a reporter of the *Shanghai United News* Dec. 17 in one of his infrequent interviews. Continued hostilities, the envoy said, are foreshadowed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's avowed determination to combat Japan. The Tokyo Government, the Ambassador declared, has not yet decided whether or not the new Chungking administration could still be regarded as the Central Government of China, with Gen. Chiang as its head.

Chinese Claim 300 Japanese Planes Shot Down Up to End of November

Over 300 Japanese planes have been shot down behind the Chinese lines by Chinese anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes up to the end of Novmber according to an official Chinese report issued in Hankow Dec. 15. The Japanese losses were distributed as follows: August 83, September 73. October 75, November about 70. The total number shot down up to now is estimated by the Chinese at nearly 400.

Will Her Dream Come True?

How Many Anaemic, Run-Down Girls Have Become Happy, Healthy Wives And Mothers.

Many girls are deprived of the opportunity of a husband and a home because of their wretched state of health. Others, who do marry are often worse off, for a wife's ill-health has been the cause of many unhappy marriages.

One of the greatest menaces to health especially in early womanhood is weak, thin, impure blood.

Blood impoverishment is responsible for the pale cheeks, gaunt figures, lack-lustre eyes, poor appetites, low spirits, and general enfeeblement of many young women to-day.

Many such anaemic women, and men too, have recovered vibrant health and strength by a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the world famous iron tonic which actually creates new rich, red blood. Here is a typical case in point, that of Miss. W. Harvey, 13 Wreakin Place, Sheffield, England, who states, "I seemed to be always ailing; I had no appetite and felt listless and languid, I was very anaemic and my nerves were in a shocking state. I felt miserable and depressed and could not sleep at night no matter how tired I was.

My mother read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave them to me. Soon afterwards I began to eat and sleep better, as I continued taking the pills my health improved enormously and before long I was perfectly fit."

If you are not feeling as well as you would wish, if you suffer from digestive disorders, nerve weakness, insomnia, rheumatism, premature ageing, or other health troubles due to an impoverished condition of the blood take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, what they have done for others they can do for you. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

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Men and Events

"The China Weekly Review" wishes its readers throughthe world a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

R. C. A. Communications, Inc., with offices in Sassoon House, Shanghai, is distributing "RCA" desk-calendar refills to its customers.

An American missionary, Garland Leonard, was shot by Chinese soldiers in Yuanping, Shansi, on October 7, according to recent advices from Peiping.

Telegrams from Hankow early this week stated that Ivan Luganets-Orelsky, the new Soviet Ambassador, had arrived there last week, but later messages did not confirm this.

A *Kuo Min* message from Hangchow Dec. 18 stated that the tomb of the late General Chen Chi-mei, noted Revolutionary leader, has been destroyed by gunfire in Huchow, Northern Chekiang.

A Red Cross unit from the Netherlands East Indies, including 2 Netherlanders and 11 Chinese, arrived in Hongkong Dec. 18 bringing with them 94 cases of medical supplies and 9 ambulances. They left for the front several days later.

J. J. Richards, a Hongkong-born Eurasian, was removed from a train at Shumchun, on the Sino-British border, recently, and is now being held by the Chinese authorities in Canton on charges of being an agent for the Japanese.

Father Jacquinot, who in recent months came into much prominence through his successful efforts to establish the Nantao "safety zone" was the speaker at a tiffin meeting held by the Shanghai American University Club at the American Club Dec. 21.

With the Japanese occupation of Tsingshanshih, on the Hangchow-Huchow section of the Nanking-Hangchow National Highway, the Chinese forces are erecting new defences between Paishatsun and Yaowukwan, a *Kuo Min* message from Hangchow Dec. 21 stated.

The British cruiser *Capetown*, which had previously been stationed at Hankow, came down the river this week to Nanking with a number of refugees on board. Certain difficulties were expected in getting through the boom at Kiangyin, on the trip to Shanghai, but it was decided to make the attempt.

The death occurred in Tokyo Dec. 21 at the age of 56 of Dr. Eiichi Baba, eight days after resigning from the post of Home Minister, owing to reasons of ill-health. Dr. Baba came into prominence as Finance Minister in the Hirota Cabinet.

The news reel containing President's Roosevelt's Chicago speech, which the censors would not permit to be shown in Shanghai, together with other excellent shorts making about an hour's program, were shown to the American Legion and their American men friends on Wednesday evening, December 22, after dinner at the American Club.

For the second time within a week, Japanese troops entered the "Jacquinot Zone" Dec. 16 after informing Father Jacquinot that one of their sentries on duty at the boundary had been fired on from a point within the zone, and wounded in the wrist. The incident resulted in the Japanese tightening their hold on the zone.

Robert T. Bellaire, member of the staff of *United Press*, returned to Shanghai this week from Japan, accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Mona Badgerow of Sioux City, Iowa, to whom he was married in the Japanese capital. Mr. and Mrs. Bellaire are residing temporarily in the Hotel Metropole, but will shortly move to Embankment Building.

Recent reports from Hankow stated that General Yang Hu, former garrison commander of the Woosung-Shanghai area, and General Tsai Ching-chun, director of the Police Bureau the former of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, have been executed by order of the Military Affairs Commission. A *Reuter* message from the river port Dec. 22 said General Yang was still alive.

When two Japanese in plain clothes attempted to seize two watches in a Chinese watch store in Foochow Road, Dec. 21 (one of whom presented a bayonet) the proprietor called in the Municipal Police. The latter held the Japanese in the shop, meanwhile sending a report of the incident to the Japanese military headquarters. Later a Japanese military party took away the two Japanese in a motor car.

The Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, chairman of the Associated Charities of Shanghai, will be the guest of honor of the Shanghai Cosmopolitan Club and address the members on the "Coordination of Foreign Charity Work in Shanghai," on Jan. 5, 1938, at the Park Hotel. H. C. Chen, chairman of the education committee of the International Red Cross and one of the chartered members of the Club, will give a brief report on "How to educate the 300,000 refugees."

Nelson Johnson, the American Ambassador to China, Dec. 21 formally thanked the Chinese Government for the "prompt and generous assistance" rendered to the survivors of the U.S.S. *Panay* by the Chinese magistrates in Hohsien and Hanshan. Meanwhile, the report that Mr. Johnson was leaving for Shanghai was denied. A Japanese report said Mr. Johnson's departure for Shanghai was linked up with the possible removal to Chungking of the Chinese Ministries of Finance, Interior, and Foreign Affairs in case hostilities shift to Hankow.

Baron Jules Guillaume, the Belgian Ambassador, who recently returned from Belgium, arrived in Hankow Dec 16 to resume his duties.

The Chinese Embassy in Rome Dec. 14 confirmed the report that the Ambassador to Italy, Liu Wen-tao, had been recalled to China. No political significance is attached to the announcement.

Charges of making the commission of false pretences a profession were brought against Morton L. Baron (who at first claimed U.S. citizenship) in the First Special District Court this week. The complainants were Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, Miss F. E. Stevenson, and Miss L. Berrick, a Russian waitress, and others. Judgment is to be rendered next Tuesday.

From Jan. 1, 1938, all Chinese employed on board American ships, such as Dollar ships and other ships on European services, will be replaced by white members. The first ship to make the change was the Dollar liner *President Grant* which, on Nov. 2, substituted Europeans for her Chinese employees.

Rivelain Kaufman, president of the French Consular Court in Shanghai, had both his legs broken as the result of a motor accident Dec. 22. The car which he was driving crashed into a concrete pillar on the Settlement side of Avenue Edward VII where it joins with Avenue Foch when he swerved in order to avoid running down a Chinese pedestrian who stepped into the path of the machine.

The present position of the foreign cable companies and the Chinese Post Office in Shanghai was raised in the House of Commons Dec. 6. In reply to questions Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said he understood that the Japanese authorities had informed the foreign cable companies in Shanghai that they desired to replace Chinese censors with nominees of their own. He believed, however, that no such substitutions had in fact been effected. Mr. Eden added that the work of the Chinese Post Office in Shanghai had not been interfered with.

The *Sin Wan Pao*, the Chinese newspaper with the largest circulation in Shanghai, ceased publication Dec. 15, obviously because of the Japanese censorship. Most of the Chinese newspapers now being published appear under American management or ownership. The Chinese edition of the American-owned *Evening Post* has suddenly grown from a modest circulation to something like 60,000. It is being printed on the presses of the closed *Lih Pao*, a tabloid. One of the existing Chinese newspapers ascribed the closing of the *Sin Wan Pao* to "changed circumstances." The other stated that the suspension of the paper was due to labor troubles, the employes clamoring for payment of the deposits they had made to the superannuation fund.

Sudden Exodus of Journalists and Camera Men for South China

The Japanese intervention in South China which the Japanese military spokesman on Monday of this week said, "we only wish were true," had the effect of causing a general exodus of newspapermen and cameramen to south China. Among those departing were H. McDaniel, *Associated Press*; F. T. Durdin and Norman Soong, *New York Times*; L. C. Smith and Peter Blix, *Reuters*; Weldon James, *United Press*; Eric Mayell, Fox Movietone; Arthur Mencken, Paramount. C. J. Chancellor, general manager of *Reuters*, who has been in Hankow, returned to Canton on Monday.

Shanghai Municipal Council Orders Possessors of Firearms to Declare Same

A proclamation by the Shanghai Municipal Council Dec. 16 states that all persons, except those exempted by Bye-Law 37, who are now in possession of arms or war munitions (such as automatic pistols, revolvers, rifles, grenades, explosives, etc.) are required to declare same to the Municipal Police on or before January 1. 1938. It was pointed out that persons not complying with the request would be subject to prosecution.

Gen. Chiang Orders Death Penalty for Chinese Officials Caught Dancing

Government officials found dancing in cabarets are to be executed, according to an order issued by General Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow Dec. 21. Special units of the gendarmerie are to be stationed at cabarets to report the names of officials violating the ban. Drastic punishment is also decreed for officials found gambling or in the company of sing-song girls.

Youths and Students to Be Given Short-Term Training

In view of the large army of Youths in the war zone who have either lost their jobs or have had to abandon their studies, the Military Affairs Commission is taking active steps for their relief.

In accordance with their respective individual aptitudes, these youths will be given short-term training, and later despatched to the war areas or rural districts for active service. Some of the more promising youths will be enrolled at the military academies.

New Books of Interest

Ballads of the East

Ballads of the East, by Shamus A'Rabbitt, with illustrations by "Sapajou." A. R. Hager, Shanghai.

Just at this season when one is looking for appropriate gifts, the attractive little volume of the collected poems of Shamus A'Rabbitt comes from the press. The author has spent over three decades in the Far East and has enjoyed and savored Oriental life, turning his own pleasure and amusement into verse for himself and his friends. Some of these have appeared from time to time in local papers in Hongkong, and Tokyo under the name of John Kyoto

Mr. Rabbitt touches with gentle humor, life in the East and those who have heard its call will delight in these verses from the introductory one and the second "The Lure of the East" to the last line pausing to re-read and chuckle with delight over the well depicted aspects of life on the China coast. Not only does he deal with the servant problem and pictures of tropical life and far eastern travel but he touches the heart of all overseas folk in "The Mail,"—

"Through the years, Oh, the lonely lonely years,
When we melted and we sweltered
In the Tropics, drying tears!
Did it sail? Oh, the ever waited Mail!
How belated underrated
We are dying for the mail!

"First Her Mail, Oh, Her lovely lovely Mail,
How we waited and related
To our friends how She should sail!
Did she sail? To, her ever waiting Male?
How belated unerrated
But that time we got our Mail!

"Then to school, Oh, the living pulsing school;
How we parted brokenhearted
With the kiddies, that's the rule!
Did it sail? Oh, the ever waited Mail!
How belated underrated
But ten times we read their Mail!

"Then the Wife, Oh, the partner of our life,
Home with children growing children
Or, the doctor and the knife!
Did it sail? Oh, the ever waited Mail!
How belated underrated
We are longing for our Mail!

The Glossary at the back not only helps those unaccustomed to the East to understand the local terms but adds a real touch of humor in its definitions. Two illustrations are enough.

"Belong plopper—etiquette"

"Tiffin—a mid-day meal of such porportions as to produce sleep."

M. C.

Tales of the Square Riggers

Ships and Women, by Bill Adams. Published by Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 320 pp. U.S.$2.50.

Cruise of the Conrad, By Alan Villiers. Published by Charle Scribner's Sons, New York. 385 pp. Illustrated.

Lovers of sea tales will love both these books which are so much alike. Both are narratives of voyages aboard sailing ships and both are written with that melancholy nostalgia for sail instead of steam.

Bill Adams' book, Ships and Women, has much to say about ships and practically nothing to say about women except for occasional references to the ladies of Sailor-town in Liverpool and San Francisco. Adams relates the story of three round-trip voyages from England to the Pacific Coast of the United States around the Horn, during which he served as an apprentice. Ill health exiled him from the sea and he turned to writing books. Ships and Women, the log of a sailor, is well-written in a quaint style reminiscent of the old Lime-juicers, although the author has lived the remainder of his 40 odd years in California.

The Cruise of the Conrad recounts the voyage made by the full-rigged ship—the last of the frigates—around the world and among the South Sea Islands. Villiers commanded the vessel which made the voyage with a crew comprised of grain ship sailors and American, English and Scandinavian cadets.

The ship piled on the rocks twice, once in Brooklyn harbor, New York, and once in a lagoon of a tiny, little-known island of the South Seas. However, the ship was rescued and completed its 60,000 voyage. Villiers tells a tremendously interesting story, particularly about the life in Bali, the Malayan archipeligo and the South Sea Islands where many of us have longed to go when we are ready to retire. Many long, but few go. Henry Kinney, well known along the China Coast, went.

The Cruise of the Conrad will interest anyone who is still fancy free if not footloose. It is a mighty good tale.

E. H. L.

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

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1481 Bubbling Well Road

Phone : 34360

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES EDGAR PIERCE, Plaintiff. vs. AURORA MATILDA PIERCE, Defendant.	Cause No. 4279 Civil No. 2157 ORDER OF PUBLICATION Filed at Shanghai, China, Dec. 7, 1937. William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 7th day of December, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of December, 1937, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 7th day of December, 1937, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor never has she resided therein since the last three years, and that defendant's last known address was 113 B Street Vallejo, California.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 7th day of December, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, SHANGHAI, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 24th day of December, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,

this 7th day of December, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

Dollar Line Reorganization Complicated by Grounding of "President Hoover"

Plans for reorganizing the Dollar Lines were complicated by the grounding of the liner *Presiden Hoover*, members of the Federal Maritime Commission stated Washington, Dec. 14. Negotiations for the reorganization were being delayed pending determination of the loss, it was said. Replacement of the vessel was estimated at about $10,000,000. The Government holds a mortgage on both the *Hoover* and the *Coolidge* for a loan of $11,191,421.

Dollar Liner "President Hoover" Not Broken Up, Shanghai Office States

The Shanghai office of the Dollar Liner Dec. 20 denied reports issued by *Domei* that the *President Hoover* (21,936 tons) which went aground off Kashoto Island (near Formosa) on Dec. 11, had been broken into two on the morning of Dec. 19. The local Dollar offices are in direct communication with the *Hoover* daily by radio. The heavy storms end of last week have in the meantime moderated, and work is proceeding with the removing of passengers' baggage and lightening the ship in other ways. A skeleton crew has remained on board and the chances of eventually getting the ship off the rocks are fairly good. The ill-fated *Hoover* is a sister ship of the President Coolidge, there being the only modern liners in the Dollar fleet.

Proposed Bill Would Give Philippines Immediate Independence

Immediate independence of the Philippine Islands "for national defence reasons" will be provided in a bill to be introduced in the House, it was announced Dec. 14, by Thomas O'Malley, Democratic Representative of Wisconsin. The bill, contemplates complete severance, politically and economically, but will leave the way open for further trade negotiations, Mr. O'Malley said.

"The Philippines want independence. They have long agitated for independence and there is no time like the present to give them what they want. In view of the present Far Eastern situation, one of the wisest things the United States could do would be to move out of the Philippines and not run the risk of being caught," said the Wisconsin legislator.

President and Far Eastern Experts Confer on Philippines Problem

A conference between President Roosevelt, John van Antwerp MacMurray, chairman of the Joint Committee, and Sumner Welles, assistant Secretary of State, in Washington Dec. 20 (according to the *United Press*) confirmed the rapidly growing impression in official circles that future Philippines policy would henceforth be considered directly by the highest officials.

American Warships, Marines and Soldiers to Remain in China

American warships, marines and soldiers will remain in China at least as long as the present conditions prevail, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared in Washington Dec. 20. "American vessels and troops were never in any sense on a mission of aggression," the Secretary of State said in an open letter to Senator Smathers from New Jersey. "The present does not seem an opportune moment for effecting their withdrawal," he said.

U.S.-China Interests Survey Is Asked for by U.S. Senator

Request for a complete survey of American interests and American nationals in China by the State Department was contained in a resolution introduced by Senator Steiwar, Dregon, in the Senate from Dec. 20.

The survey, the resolution provides, will include the following the approximate number of American troops sailors and marines in China, the amount of American capital investments, and the names and addresses of the principal investors.

U.S. President Roosevelt Asks Congress to Approve $576,000,000 Naval Program

Moving swiftly in the face of war threats from abroad, President Franklin D. Roosevelt Dec. 19 asked Congress to approve the $576,000,000 naval program, including the construction of two super dreadnaughts and twenty smaller craft. The Budget Bureau has already approved the new appropriations which are almost $50,000,000 above the figure ofr last year. This indicated that President Roosevelt's economy drive did not include plans for paring of expenditures for national defence.

Sovier Chief Says the U.S. Is Filled with Japanese Spies

The United States, particularly her Pacific coast, is filled with Japanese spies, declared Mikail Frinovsky, vice-commissar of the Political Police in Moscow Pravda Dec. 21

British Vice Admiral Advises Britain, the U. S. and France to Defend Joint interests

The creation of a joint advisory council on Far Eastern affairs, in which Great Britain, the United States and France would be equally represented, was advocated by Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne, formerly Director of the Naval Intelligence Division, in an article today in the periodical "Great Britain and the East." Dec. 18.

Cartoon by Fitzpatrick in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* was headed "They Went that Way," indicating how the World War resulted in the overthrow of the Hohenzollern, Hapsburg and Romanoff ruling families in Europe.

Britain Discusses Possiblity of Strengthening Naval Forces in Far East

The British Cabinet was scheduled Dec. 22 to consider the strengthening of the British forces in the Far East. The despatch of reinforcements from Europe, according to the *Sunday Times*, would involve a reduction in the British naval forces in the Mediterranean. It will be for the Cabinet to decide whether the improvement in the European situation due in no small degree to British rearmament—is sufficient to warrant this step.

Authoritative circles in London Dec. 18 denied the report that the battle-cruiser *Hood* had been instructed to be ready to sail for China at any moment.

What Does Your Baby Weigh?

If Underweight Give Him

Baby's Own Tablets.

Seven pounds at birth—that is a good normal weight for an infant when he begins his life's battle. And he should steadily continue increasing after the first few weeks. Loss of weight, or failure to gain weight, is a sure sign that something is wrong.

Innumerable little ones who were not making steady upward progress have shown surprising response to Baby's Own Tablets treatment. Almost from the day the child was given its first dose of these Tablets improvement has been noticeable, followed by steady development all round. Appetite increases and digestion begins to function normally, intestinal action becomes regular and the child grows plump, firm and strong. Teething pains vanish almost as if by magic. What was formerly an ill-tempered, moody, feeble infant becomes changed into a cheery healthy child of whom you can be proud.

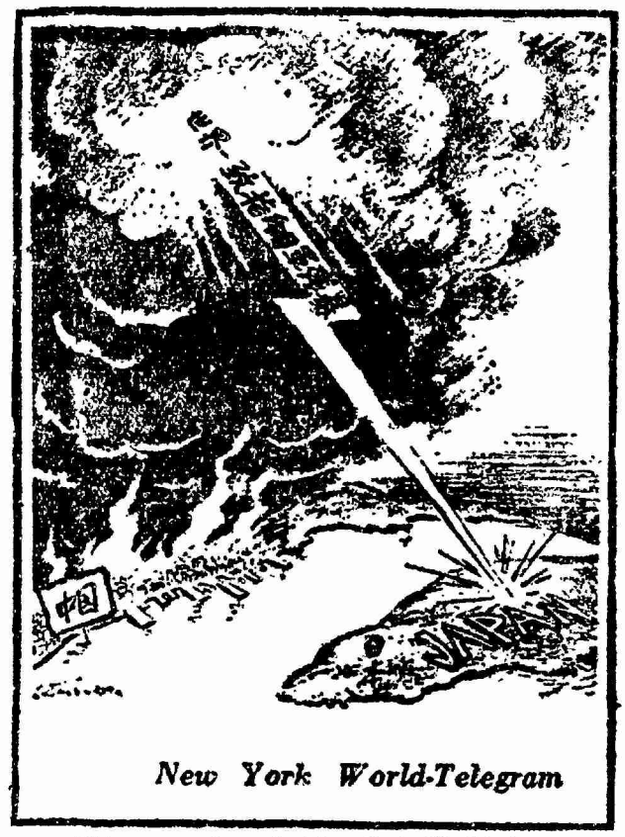
If you have a little one in your home keep Baby's Own Tablets always ready at hand to correct stomach, intestinal or teething troubles, and to ensure its good health and steady gain in weight. All chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets.

FASCIST POWERS PREPARE FOR BANQUET

Arizona Republic, Phoenix

This cartoon from an American paper was reprinted in the Chinese papers with the inscriptions translated into Chinese.

THUNDERBOLT OF CONDEMNATION



This cartoon from the New York *World Telegram* was published in the Chinese newspapers with the inscriptions translated into the Chinese language.

"CAMP FOLLOWER"

Pitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, U. S. A.

GETTING IN DEEPER AND DEEPER

Carmack in the Christian Science Monitor

Japanese Demand That Soviet Russia Sign Fishery Pact

Japanese Demand That Soviet Russia

Stout opposition to the Soviet proposals refusing to sign the fishery convention initialled last year and suggesting a new arrangement instead, was expressed in a resolution passed by the Association of Fishery Companies Engaged in Fishing in Northern Waters at any emergency meeting in Tokyo Dec. 2. The resolution demanded that the Soviet Government formally sign the fishery convention and threatened, otherwise, to start free fishing operations with the openingof the season.

SURVIVORS FROM U.S.S. "PANAY" CONFIRM THAT JAPANESE ARMY UNITS MACHINE-GUNNED ILL-FATED WARSHIP

(*Continued from page 95*)

by Japanese planes and the survivors landed on the banks of the Yangtsze. The *Bee* at the time had on board the foreign staff of Butterfield and Swire and also Jardine Matheson and Company. The British Consul at Nanking, H. I. Prideaux-Brune and Lieut.-Col. Lovat-Fraser, Military Attache, were also aboard the *Bee*. The other British gunboat *Ladybird* was also standing by.

A Tokyo report (*United Press*) denied that Col. Hashimoto had been active in the February-1936 rebellion in Tokyo, but admitted that Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, former military attache in France and Turkey had been active in domestic Japanese politics prior to his appointment to a command in China at the beginning of the present crisis. The *U.P.* message stated that he attempted to organize a youth's party composed of Buddhists, the platform being intensely nationalistic and opposed to western aggression in the Orient. He claimed to be neither a Socialist nor a Fascist but represented the "new spirit of the Far East." The report denied that he had any connection with the *Panay* incident.

Ambassador Saito Makes Apologies in Radio Broadcast in America

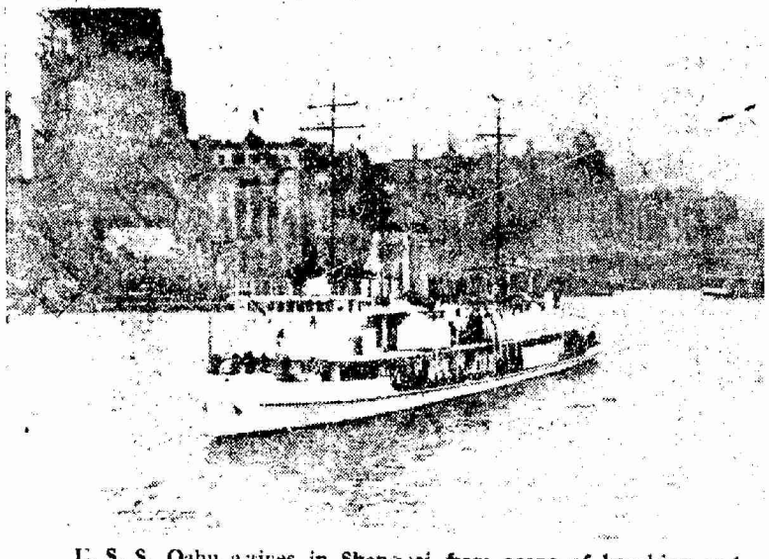
A virtual public apology for the Japanese attack on the U.S.S. *Panay* was made Dec. 19 by Japanese Ambassador, Hiroshi Saito, speaking briefly on a nation-wide commercial broadcast throughout the United States.

The speech was made on the "Radio News Reel" program and probably was the first time any diplomat has ever broadcast on a commercial program.

"It was a shocking blunder," the Ambassador said, "and the Japanese Government and people are grieved beyond expression of word. Acting on instructions from my Government, I have offered official expression of regrets to your Government. All Japanese are all too anxious to make indemnities. Our Government already has declared its intention to pay. The material loss is hardly of moment but what is impossible to redeem is the loss of life . . . . Our authorities had not thought such a blunder could have occurred and are doing their best to assure that no repetition will occur. The Naval officer in command of the aircraft squadron at Shanghai, Rear Admiral Teizo Mitsunami, has been dismissed and recalled home. All other necessary steps are being taken to guarantee to safety of all foreign persons and interests."

Japan Reiterated Apology Before New U. S. Note Was Presented

An apology and promises of satisfactory action were made Dec. 14 by Japan in a note presented to Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan, in connection with the bombing of the *Panay*. The note handed the American Ambassador contained: Firstly, a reiteration of the apology for the *Panay* bombing; secondly, a promise of indemnification for losses; thirdly, an assurance that the responsible persons are to be punished; fourthly, the taking of steps against recurrence of a similar incident.



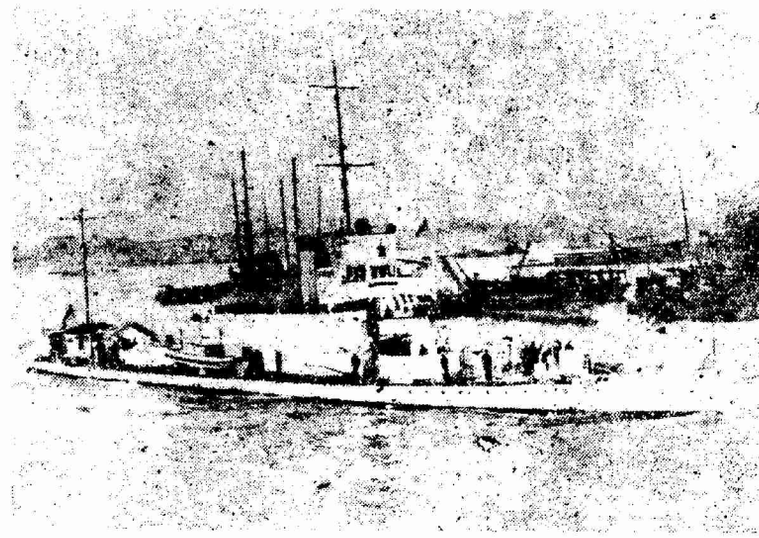
U. S. S. Oahu arrives in Shanghai from scene of bombing and tragedy on the Yangtsze—carrying bodies of 3 dead. The wounded also aboard were transferred to the U S.S. Augusta and local hospitals.

The note was delivered before Ambassador Grew was able to present a new stiff formal note which Secretary of State Hull had sent to Ambassador Grew in Tokyo.

The instructions reflected the American Government's impatience and anger over the repeated incidents involving neutrals in China. Ambassador Grew was instructed to renew the American Government's demand for an apology and "complete, comprehensive indemnifications."

Emperor's Personal Apology Expected

High officials of the Administration in Washington Dec. 13 indicated that only Emperor Hirohito's personal apology and personal assurance that effective measures would be taken to prevent the repetition of an incident similar to the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay*, will satisfy President Franklin D Roosevelt.



British and American river patrol ships arrive in Shanghai from scene of bombings—H. M. S. Ladybird preceded the U. S. S. Oahu into the harbor.

Major-General Harada, Japanese Military Attache in Shanghai, personally expressed his apologies Dec. 21 to Major-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, General Officer Commanding British Army forces in Shanghai, on behalf of the Japanese Army for the incident in which British ships were fired at on the Yangtze on Dec. 12.

Tenseness in Washington as Result of Slowness of Japanese Reply

A *United Press* message from Washington Dec. 17 stated that relations between the United States and Japan were further strained after the receipt of more complete details of the *Panay* outrage.

There were indications that the U.S. Government officials were greatly concerned because of the Japanese delay in replying to the second protest on the bombing and machine-gunning of the *Panay*.

The Tokyo Foreign Office at first said the *Panay* had not been machine-gunned, but later reports stressed the point that whereas the bombing had been done by the Navy, the machine-gunning had been done by a unit of the Army.

American officials aboard the U.S.S. *Panay* confirmed the charges that Japanese surface craft machine-gunned the ill-starred gunboat after Japanese planes had bombed it, a message from Washington Dec. 16 stated.

AMERICANS HISS AND BOO JAPAN'S "GOOD-WILL" MISSION

(*Continued from page 99*)

During the discussion period that followed Mr. Takaishi again faced a barrage of questions from all sides although the F.P.A rules require alternate addressing of questions to both speakers.

At every luncheon table and outside of the Astor printed cards were distributed calling for a boycott of Japanese goods and of the "agents of Japanese aggression." The cards also contained a message addressed to Mr. Takaishi by five New York organizations, among them the Japanese Peace Society. The message reads:

"We hereby protest your mission in the United States as an 'interpreter' of Japan's aggression. The invasion of China by the Japanese army and its brutal slaughter of innocent Chinese civilians need no interpretation to the peace loving American people. The bloodshed, slaughter, murders speak only too vividly of your government's intentions and designs."

New York, Dec. 16.

Special Supplement to the "China Weekly Review"

WOMEN'S WAR WORK ISSUE

ELEVEN SPECIAL ARTICLES

●

ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE WOMEN'S CLUB

BY MRS. Z. D. ZAU

PENCIL SKETCHES BY SCHIFF

●

"INSIDE STORY" OF THE RED CROSS DRIVE

BY ADA LUM

RUSTLING SILKS AND PADDED COTTON

BY EARL H. LEAF

●

THERE CAN BE NO MIDWAY COMPROMISE

BY A CHINESE OBSERVER

WAR POEM CONTEST

SHANGHAI, CHINA, DECEMBER 25, 1937 - - - PRICE OF SUPPLEMENT, 10 CTS.

83-159

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
Special Women's Work Supplement

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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HAIL THE NEW CHINESE WOMAN

THE glory of the Chinese woman, as exemplified by her heroic deeds and unselfish devotion to duty while her beloved country fights for its very existence, will live forever in the history of the Chinese nation.

From far and near have come reports telling of the courage and sacrifices displayed by Chinese womanhood. In the fastnesses of the Shansi mountains, Chinese girls fight side by side with their menfolk in guerilla warfare against the invading Japanese troops and Mongol puppets; stolid peasant women carry heavy loads of foods and supplies from the immediate rear to the soldiers on the front lines; a girl scout smuggles the Chinese flag and some dainties to the gallant "Lost Battalion" in Chapei; dainty society women brave death or maiming for life traveling through raining bombs and bursting shells to bring clothing and comforts to Chinese troops in Chapei, Soochow and elsewhere; shy Chinese maidens invade the streets of the International Settlement to button-hole strangers for Red Cross donations; Chinese women doctors and nurses remain at their posts while shot and shell reduce their quarters to masses of ruins.

The pages of this supplement to the *China Weekly Review* will attempt to tell the reader about some of the activities of Chinese women, young and old, which took place while Shanghai was the theater of war, and now when the front lines have moved far away.

The emancipation of Chinese women only began about twenty years ago when they first threw off the dead weight of centuries-old domestic suppression and participated in the women's rights movement. Chinese girls were in the forefront of the student movement against the decripit Manchu Throne and once again took a leading part in the military and political struggle to preserve the nation from the clutches of the Chinese militarists. The fight against feudalism ended in victory and now they are sacrificing their lives, homes, money and bending all their talent and zeal towards national salvation in the present fight against foreign imperialism.

Tiao Chan for centuries has been revered in story and song as the paragon of women's patriotism—but there are many Tiao Chans in the present conflict. From homes, clubs, schools, cabarets, farmhouses, churches, social welfare organizations, sing-song houses, theaters, concert halls, factories, movie studios, business offices and elsewhere, Chinese women have poured forth to join the struggle. Women and young girls have been "killed in action" on the battlefields, beside operating tables in hospitals and cots in first aid stations, and on Red Cross ambulances, while serving their country with daring and honor.

The change in the military situation and withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai has compelled changes in the work undertaken by the women of Shanghai. They have lost contact with the soldiers and are no longer permitted to engage in patriotic activities in the International Settlement or French Concession.

The energy and zeal of the Chinese women in Shanghai has now found an outlet in Red Cross drives and refugee work here, while their sisters in the interior are continuing to write glorious history.

FIRST SUPPLEMENT SOLD OUT

The first supplement of *China At War*, published with the December Fourth issue of the *China Weekly Review* was devoted chiefly to the activities of the International Red Cross.

The next issue will be a special number on China's Youth. As all copies of the first supplement were sold out, it is recommended that those wishing extra copies of this issue should obtain them from the Business Office of the *China Weekly Review*, 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, at a cost of 10 cents each.

War Poem Contest

The Editor has pleasure in offering a prize of $25.00 for the best poem—serious, humorous or satirical—submitted to him before December 31, 1937, dealing with the Shanghai phase of the Sino-Japanese war. A prize of $10.00 will be given for the second best poem.

The rules governing the contest are :—

1. **The poem is not to exceed 42 lines.**
2. **The Editor's decision shall be final.**
3. **No correspondence will be entered into with competitors**
4. **The Editor reserves the right to publish any non-winning poems without payment.**
5. **None of the poems submitted will be returned.**
6. **All entries should either be typed or written in block letters.**
7. **Competitors wishing to enter the contest under pseudonyms may do so but should give also their real names (not for publication).**
8. **Entries should be addressed to the War Poem Contest Editor, the China Weekly Review, 160 Avenue Edward VII.**

Trained in First Aid

Miss Zee's girls are trained in first aid, and before the reopening of school, many were serving in emergency hospitals as volunteer nurses. They were impressed by the fine morale and fighting spirit of the wounded soldiers. The girls have been helping actively in the Red Cross drive for funds, and with the making of clothes for refugees.

"If the Japanese are prepared to offer terms which are compatible with China's honor, the Chinese Government will agree to a peace conference," thought Mrs. Z. T. Shen, energetic social and club worker who has taken a big part in relief work of every sort during the months of fighting around Shanghai. "It seems possible from present indications that the Japanese themselves are not so anxious to carry on a long war. They are finding China more difficult to conquer than they anticipated. It is likely that they may want to come to an end, as long as they have some concrete gains to show," she continued. "At the same time, China is not likely to sign unbearably harsh demands. There seems decided hope that the present peace rumors will take concrete form shortly—and perhaps the outcome to China will be more favorable than appears from official reports."

Gone Too Far

"China has gone too far not to go further, and fight to the end," Miss Y. S. Hsu, general secretary of a large organization in Shanghai declared. "Also, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has shown a consistently firm attitude throughout the campaign, and it is unlikely that the National Government would sacrifice uselessly the hundreds of thousands of civilians and soldiers who have lost their lives in the present invasion, and let the Japanese take possession of the greater part of the country."

"The final outcome of the war will be favorable to China," considered Miss Shih Shao-yi, noted writer who has had many prominently featured articles published since the beginning of hostilities. "The strong attitude of the Chinese people as a whole, their wonderful bearing up under untold suffering and in the face of despair, cannot but uphold the defenders, and affect the final outcome," she concluded.

Mrs. R. S. Wang, prominent young society matron, was in Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities. She witnessed the fighting in that city, and the sufferings of the people under Japanese domination. She returned to Shanghai with her children in time to see the staunch defence of Chinese military forces in the Shanghai area. "I have no doubt about China winning the final victory," she stated. "Although military reverses are being encountered, this is due to inferior fighting equipment. But there are vast reserves of moral and physical strength. Although the main armies are forced to fall back under terrible bombardment, the guerrilla tactics in the rear of Japanese main forces are having their effect. Manchuria has been under Japanese puppet rule for six years. They have still serious difficulties with so-called 'bandits' who inflict telling thrusts on Japanese units all over the territory. They kill and wound many men each time, and take away with them captured supplies and arms which enable them to carry on their offensive warfare." Mrs. Wang has been extremely active with relief work among refugees.

Chinese Now United

"We may lose territory, but our people will be more than ever united," emphasized Mrs. H. L. Zung, noted women organizer. She is confident that China's cause will prevail. "Our people will realize the importance of patriotism and work together. I feel that the integrity of China will be China's salvation. It may be a long struggle, and China may lose all her territory to the invader." She shrugged slightly, and went on. "From the historic point of view, China has been conquered many times, yet the capital has returned finally, after change or revolution, to Nanking. The government may shift far west again, yet it will always return to Nanking. China will come into its own."

The economic structure of the country has something to do with this. "The entire economic structure will help in changing the character of the invaders, and render them unable to resist the remorseless pressure of the Chinese race. Conquest—especially of a country with China's conditions, with cheap servants and luxury possibilities—entices the conqueror to luxurious living and laxity of thinking. Not even the most warlike people who invaded this country was ever able to resist, and the Chinese people rose to overthrow them eventually. Bitter experience will make the Chinese people understand the importance of nationalism, and result in the overthrow of Japan," she asserted.

"Even so, I cannot believe that Japan will prevail in a military conquest Our soldiers are too fine, and the pressure we are continuously bringing to bear will have its eventual effect also. I have no doubt about the outcome of this war."

A CHAIN LETTER

Shanghai, December 25, 1937.

To the Public:

Red Cross Week closed recently and with it a drive to raise $100,000 locally. This is only a small fraction of the sum which is required to see the refugees through the winter. Still, it is Shanghai's quota and it gives every Shanghai resident a chance to do what he himself can towards alleviating the misery he readily sees on all sides as he walks the downtown streets.

If every one of you who reads this letter will not only take the initiative of making a contribution yourself but will also pass the word on to five of your friends and urge them to do likewise, even though the campaign has officially closed, the responsibility can be met and the sum raised.

The collective effort of *individual* men and women is sufficient and still needed to overcome many obstacles. This is made to you personally.

The Shanghai International Red Cross

Director's Office, 505 Honan Road

Campaign Headquarters, 129 Nanking Road

83-162

CHINESE WOMEN PLAY THEIR PART

None Too Young or Old To Aid Soldiers, Refugees

By Hsu Wei-sze

THE present conflict with Japan has proved the mettle of Chinese women of today. In Shanghai, although they did not parade the streets and indulge in mass meetings and denunciations, they were doing their share towards the country's defence. Many foreigners failing, to find them in places of amusement, thought they had fled to safer parts of the land. Instead, they were busily engaged night and day for the comfort and relief of both soldiers and refugees.

In the emergency hospitals, carefully reared girls served as volunteer nurses. The soldiers and doctors have only praise for their competence. When there were not enough beds, they gladly surrendered theirs to make the soldiers comfortable, and slept on the floor. On night duty in the early weeks of the defence, with stray bombs, air raids and misdirected shells ever-present menaces, they went about their duties calmly, unheeding the explosions bursting near the unit.

Qualified women doctors were mainly engaged in caring for expectant mothers and their babies. These were brought to an emergency maternity hospital established by the members of the Margaret Williamson Hospital in a primary school building in Tifeng Road. Many babies were born in the streets, or in refugee camps. Often the mothers died, or the babies died and the mothers were dangerously ill as the result of flight, fear and malnutrition. Besides caring for the mothers and babies, every effort was made to find lost members and reunite families separated during wild flight from their homes.

Prominent women leaders, noted for social activities, undertook the training of emergency nurses, and graduated many classes of girls to serve either in hospitals in Shanghai or further inland at military units, or behind the actual fighting lines. Refugee women were trained by the W.C.T.U. of China as mothers' helpers. This organization procured work for them, enabling them to pay for their own keep. Extra money earned was for the women themselves, but they insisted on turning most of it over to the organization to help other refugees. Also under this organization, sewing women were trained to remake garments from old, and simple tailoring. People wanting sewing done paid the W.C.T.U. a nominal sum, which was credited to the women sewers. They also were thus taught a trade for future use, and enabled to pay for their keep, and still have money left over to help others.

It is significant that all organizations have found the poor people who have been helped anxious to do their share for others less fortunately placed.

Under the leadership of Miss Hu Lan-shih, a noted woman writer, companies of industrial girls were formed to work as interpreters and helpers to farmers and soldiers in the fighting lines. Working just behind the scenes of actual conflict, these girls gave aid to the farm folk, helping them when sick, and interpreting for them to the soldiers in the area. This was most important, as most of the soldiers were from many other parts of China, and unable to explain their needs to the farmers. These girls also helped the medical corps when possible as they had excellent first-aid training.

The Y.W.C.A. headquarters was a hive of activity, making garments for refugees, and co-operating with the Chinese Women's Club in the establishing of a refugee camp principally for women and children. Under their system, schooling for children and adults, and practical training was given to inhabitants of their camp.

Many women established emergency hospitals. They collected donations from personal friends, and interested volunteers to serve in the hospitals. They took over personal superintendence, both day and night. Usually, several friends joined together to work shifts, so that one responsible woman was on duty every hour both day and night. Visitors to these units remarked on the excellent housekeeping arrangements, attention to detail in comforts for the wounded men, and absence of waste. Personal interest in every patient in these hospitals was evident, and the understanding between these society women and the rough ordinary soldiers was a revelation to outsiders.

Other women spent their time visiting and inspecting carefully all hospitals in both foreign areas. If conditions were not satisfactory, help was given, or the facts were reported to the Chinese Medical Association, which then took steps to remedy the situation. Busy doctors and superintendents were enabled to reach sources of supplies rapidly in an emergency, without formality or delay. Much of the buying of supplies was left to competent women to handle. There was no waste.

Some paid regular visits to the hospitals to write letters to the families of the wounded. Others were serving at refugee camps. Thousands more were busily engaged the whole time sewing on sheets, padded clothes, pyjamas, and making other medical necessities. Whole families worked together, supplying much of the cloth out of their own funds, and making up hundreds of sheets, thousands of bandages and gauze dressings, and dozens of cotton padded vests for the soldiers, civilian victims of bombings, and other refugees. All have shown a marked distaste for publicity of any kind.

Women with friends abroad wrote personal letters, explaining the actual state of things in China, and about Shanghai particularly, and asking for help for the hundreds of thousands of refugees. In response to this appeal, large funds have been raised abroad, and the money remitted to Shanghai for extension of relief work.

Women's sympathy has been invaluable in bridging the gap which formerly lay between common soldiers and the educated Chinese people. For the first time in China's history, the common soldier is appreciated, and taken care of. There have been innumerable personal expressions of gratitude by these men, and the news, carried back to the fighting lines, had vast influence on the morale of the defenders.

The Girl Guides, sister organization to the Boy Scouts, have also rendered valuable services in first aid work. Although not encouraged to serve behind the lines with the Scouts, the Guides have done their share in collecting money for comforts for the men, and warm clothing for the children and refugees. They and the Scouts together have earned an unimpeachable reputation for honesty. Theirs is the spirit of the new race of Chinese women—the spirit which has lain dormant or undisclosed for centuries, and is now showing openly. For the next generation, there is no fear.

CHINESE WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AID COUNTRY IN ACTIVE WORK BEHIND LINES

No Task Too Small or Big For Patriotic Ladies Here

By Lin Yin-feng

SHANGHAI was fortunate in having large Chinese women's organizations and clubs which, at the first sign of hostilities, were able to gather their resources together, and call on every member to do their share of relief work. About 28 women's organizations were working feverishly, and are still continuing their efforts. The nature of relief work has changed from care and comforts for wounded soldiers and civilians to care, housing and clothing of refugees.

Within three days, the first Red Cross Emergency Hospital on Kiaochow Road was opened, and the initial furnishing and emergency supplies were supplied by the Chinese Women's Club, one of the most active and prominent women's organizations in Shanghai.

The Young Women's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union of China were equally active. An enormous amount of effort and organization in every case brought forth excellent results. The Y.M.C.A. headquarters on Bubbling Well Road were turned into a hive of industry. Sewing machines were brought into the large auditorium downstairs, and the whirr of busy machines—the snip snip of scissors and the hum of constant activity took possession of the place.

First attention was given the wounded soldiers. More than 2000 suits of pyjamas and 2500 cotton padded vests for cold weather were made. Tens of thousands of bandages were made from bolts of material, and pounds of cotton wool were made into tiny balls for medical use. Bolts of gauze were cut and folded into neat squares for dressings, and other medical supplies were collected and distributed to various emergency and civilian hospitals. Biscuits, candy, fruit, flour, hats, socks, shoes and other comforts and necessities were also gathered and distributed.

A refugee camp housing 500 persons was established with the co-operation of the Chinese Women's Club, and here 8054 pieces of clothing and numerous coverings were distributed. Sixteen outside organizations helped contribute to the Y.W.C.A. projects. Another camp is just opening with 300 people.

With the co-operation of the Y.M.C.A. students were given scholarships to the value of $755.00. Students living at the Y.W.C.A. hostel were given a special reduction of $24.00 monthly. Sixty girls from the Industrial section were housed free of charge at the first refugee camp in return for overseeing and teaching the refugees.

The Y.W.C.A. also participated in the women's section of the Liberty Bond drive, and sold approximately $15,000.00 worth of bonds. Chinese women in Shanghai, under the leadership of Madame H. H. Kung were campaigning to raise $1,000,000.00 for this fund.

The W.C.T.U. of China is under the chairmanship of Mrs. Herman Liu, wife of the principal of Shanghai University. They have conducted three classes in nursing in addition to other relief activities, and trained refugee women and girls as mothers' helpers. Emergency hospitals were visited to comfort the wounded. Comfort bags were made up and distributed throughout the hostilities, as was the collection and distribution of clothes to refugees.

Women, taught to sew and tailor, made 2000 padded cotton vests, and a department was formed for remaking old garments for children. A small fee was charged for this service, and the women were able to pay for their food and keep, with a small sum over for themselves.

This organization also collaborated in the drive for Liberty Bonds, and many rings, ornaments and other gold and silver articles were given into the melting pot to buy bonds.

The most recent activitiy of the W.C.T.U. was the charity bazaar held last Sunday, which other women's organizations also took active part in running. The Sun Company donated space and many saleable goods. The money realized by the sale will be used to start another refugee camp and finance other charitable projects.

With all these activities, Chinese women had little time left for amusements. Wherever they went, members of the C.W.C. carried bags of knitting along, and worked as they talked at meetings, or discussed relief problems with friends. This was the first club to begin the gigantic task of knitting sweaters for the soldiers, and other clubs speedily took up the work. With so many willing hands working, the task was not so formidable, and many of the officers were provided with handmade sweaters.

Mah-jongg parties, formerly one of the chief occupations of most society women, were turned into work parties instead. Women met together as before, but carried bags of knitting, or were busily engaged tearing and rolling bandages, or cutting and folding gauze squares instead of shuffling and piling mah jongg tiles.

The young set took up the work in earnest also. They continued to have parties, but instead of dancing at hotels, they held parties in various homes. The young men spent their money for bandage and gauze material, and cut and tore the stuff into proper lengths. The girls rolled bandages and folded gauze, often enlisting the men for actual rolling and folding also. Not a minute was wasted.

Besides the volunteers serving in emergency hospitals, other women were busy running hospitals and refugee camps. The industrial girls, thrown out of

BUSY AND ACTIVE FINGERS

Tea parties and mah-jongg were completely forgotten by Chinese women during the hostilities at Shanghai as they joined in energetic work to aid Chinese soldiers. Above are seen two members of the Chinese Women's Club sewing soldiers' vests, and they are being assisted by the foreign lady at the right. *China Photo Service*

WOMEN HELP SOLDIERS

The activities of Chinese women during the hostilities did not restrict their movements to behind-the-lines work. Members of the Chinese Women's Club, Mrs. Elsie Soong and Mrs. "Newsreel" Wong are shown above distributing winter clothing to the Chinese troops on the Chapei front a few weeks ago. *China Photo Service*

employment by closure of the big cotton and silk mills, were used to teach the children and refugees rudimentary lessons. The women's housekeeping both at emergency hospitals and at refugee camps was above reproach, and several were enlisted to help the Chinese Medical Association in buying of materials.

Mrs. Elsie Lee Soong, one of the most adventurous women, and a member of the Chinese Women's Club, personally supervised a large consignment of comforts sent to soldiers in the fighting lines just at the back of the Lotien sector. The goods occupied a large truck, lent for the occasion by Madame Kung, and Mrs. Soong traveled with the truck saw that the comforts were actually delivered to the troops.

Thousands of bandages, medical supplies, cigarettes, biscuits, cotton padded vests and knitted sweaters made up the consignment. Mrs. Soong left with the truck just after dark, and made the long hazardous trip to the office of the commander of the division receiving the goods. Three times the occupants of the truck had to dive for shelter hastily, as air-planes overhead seemed to sight the truck. Mrs. Soong was glad she had worn riding breeches and leather riding boots. A graceful long Chinese gown would have hampered her escape.

The officers of the division received her joyfully. They were impressed by the courage of a Chinese woman in coming to the front, where shells were bursting nearby all the time she was talking with them. The soldiers were gladdened by the comforts they received, and by the knowledge that a Chinese woman had dared the perilous journey to deliver them safely.

Following this trip, Mrs. Soong and Mrs. H. S. Wong, wife of "Newsreel" Wong visited the troops in Chapei to deliver more cigarettes, biscuits, bandages and padded vests to the troops there. Fame of the knitted sweaters spread rapidly among the troops, and officers of several divisions sent in requests to the C.W.C. headquarters for more sweaters. The club purchased several hundred pounds of wool, and started knitting furiously.

Several emergency hospitals were opened and superintended by women. Several of Shanghai's most prominent Chinese women planned and collected funds for the Red Cross Emergency Hospital No. 24 on Jessfield Road. This unit is considered one of the best in the city. The soldiers are treated more like children than fighting men. Their whims are humored, and their small possessions are guarded carefully and kept for them. There are always students available to write letters home to their families, and plenty of good food is supplied. Different soldiers like different kinds of rice. Very well, declared Mrs. C. F. Liu, Mrs. S. H. Tong and Miss Li Ya-ching, who are in control, the soldiers will be given rice cooked three different ways—hard, soft, and as rice soup.

The hospital equipment, which is good for an emergency unit, was begged or borrowed from friends. Foreign and Chinese doctors and nurses donate their time, and the patients receive the finest attention. One could feel the contentment in the place—even when dozens of fresh cases—serious ones—were admitted daily, and many men were dying despite all the efforts of the medical staff to save them.

This is but one instance. There are many more. Girl Guides took their places alongside the Boy Scouts in those first terrible days of bombings in the settlement, concession and at the South Station. They stood guard at the hospital gates, or helped the doctors with first aid dressings—nor did they shrink from sights which haunt veteran practitioners yet.

Until things were properly organized, many were on duty twelve hours a day, and then had to turn out in emergencies and dress new wounds.

The existing organizations of these associations and clubs enabled them to do a vast amount of fine work with little notice and minimum waste of time and energy. This great emergency has shown the people of Shanghai the value of competent organization, and the need for clubs to give practical training in working together, and functioning as a whole, and not only as individuals.

Considering the vastness of the work undertaken, and the efficiency and speed with which tasks were completed, these women's clubs have performed incredible amounts of work. The women in Shanghai have proved themselves more than "flower vases"—only capable of having tea parties, and acting as charming hostesses. They have not been seen dancing at the big hotels because they had other work to do. They dance only when there is no greater necessity.

WAR TIME SERVICES OF Y. W. C. A.

From Canton to Chengtu, Young Women Aid Country

By Lydia Johnson

A CROSS-SECTION of the woman and girl-life of the community—shared in by school girls, factory girls, business girls, students, home women, professional women, the educated and uneducated, the rich and the poor, all united in a common purpose, to develop character and to serve society—that is the picture of the Young Women's Christian Associations in most of the large cities and a growing number of rural centers in China.

And what are they doing in these unprecedented times? Twelve cities in which there are Y.W.C.A.'s, and at least two rural centers, have had, or are experiencing the effects of war at first-hand. Two City Associations and two rural centers have had to close temporarily and evacuate with the populace. But from all over the country come reports of how Y.W.C.A. women are carrying on, and how they have risen to emergencies and found the best ways to render the maximum of service. The Associations are the rallying point for mobilizing woman-power to meet the pressing needs that have come with war, and for recruiting volunteer workers for all kinds of community service. Y.W.C.A. women are working as volunteer aides in hospitals, as directors and assistants in refugee camps, as teachers for refugee children; Y.W.C.A. buildings are hives of activity for all kinds of emergency relief projects; Y.W.C.A. Hostels are full to overflowing with girls.

The outbreak of hostilities found hospitals inadequately equipped to handle the tremendous number of casualties, civilian and military which poured in upon them. Bandages, sheets, hospital garments, bedding, were woefully lacking in sufficient number, and had to be provided in huge quantities. A call went out from Y.W.C.A. headquarters for 20,000 suits of hospital pajamas, and immediately Y.W.C.A.'s all over the country, even in far-off Chengtu, organized committees, solicited or purchased cloth, borrowed sewing-machines, and set themselves to work to fill the need. 300 here, 500 there, 1000 there, and in a few weeks the task was done. From local hospitals came calls for sheets and bandages, and the meeting rooms and class rooms of City Associations turned into workshops, as women and girls cut cloth, stitched and sewed, rolled bandages. Girls came for educational classes or for club meetings, it is true, but remained to take a hand in the work. In Wuchang it was discovered that wounded soldiers who were being shipped through to military hospitals farther inland, needed dressings for their wounds or mats to lie on for the long train journey, and so Y.W.C.A. Committees were detailed to meet all incoming contingents and to minister such comfort and aid as was possible. In Shanghai groups of unemployed factory girls volunteered to wash the mangled clothing of the wounded, a service which the already overloaded hospital staffs could not undertake; some went out with the trucks at night to pick up the wounded from the battlefields.

First Aid.

The bombing disasters which inaugurated the war provided a tremendous stimulus to first-aid classes, and courses were given in practically all the Y.W.C.A.'s of China, attended by many hundreds of people. Lectures on air-defense, particularly in relation to what the ordinary citizen might do as precautionary measures, have also been largely attended. Many of the women and girls taking the first-aid courses have become volunteer aides in hospitals, and others are helping in clinics for refugees.

Refugees

Some cities have had large inundations of refugees, and here again the Y.W.C.A. has co-operated in meeting the needs. In Central China, especially in Changsha, the Wu-Han cities, Chungking, students in great numbers have flocked in because of the removal of their schools to these and other inland centers. In these cities the Y.W.C.A. Hostels are full to overflowing with women students; in Changsha additional hostel quarters have been opened for this purpose. Trained student secretaries are functioning in these centers, to help where and when necessary, and the Y.W.C.A. has a share in administering Student Relief Funds.

Destitute refugees are another problem, notably in the larger cities, and here also the Y.W.C.A. has a share in relieving the needs either alone or in co-operation with other organizations—in providing housing, collecting and distributing clothing and bedding, providing milk for babies, sending volunteer teachers to help in the educational programs of the camps, managing refugee clinics. In Tientsin the Y.W.C.A. took as its special responsibility the needs of some 300 boat families living on the canals, and is also helping provide for numbers of unemployed factory girls.

In Shanghai the Refugee Camp for Women and Children operated by the Y.W.C.A. has taken care of more than 500 refugees. In addition to the first requisites of food and shelter, many special features combined to make this Camp one of the best in the city. Under expert supervision, old clothing was re-made by the women into suitable garments for themselves and their children, and they likewise made padded cotton quilts, so that with the coming of cold weather each family was outfitted with necessary clothing and bedding. The children had classes each day, taught by volunteer teachers, as well as singing, dramatics and regular play hours. Medical attention was available when needed; re-union of broken families was effected; a number of women were placed in jobs as house-servants and amahs in private Chinese families.

Unemployed Women's Refugee Camp

The Shanghai Y.W.C.A. is continuing this type of service in a more specialized form, in an "Unemployed Chinese Women's Refugee Camp" recently opened. It has accommodation for 300, chiefly single girls, but married women without male support are also received, with their children. The emphasis is placed upon training these women in various occupations, and to place them in jobs where they can be self-maintaining. With this in mind, all the work of the Camp, cooking, cleaning, housekeeping, is being done by the girls and women themselves. There are courses which will fit them for work as amahs—washing and ironing, sewing, knitting; instruction in sanitation and hygiene; a course in the care of children, using the children in the Camp for "demonstration" purposes. Already a request has come from an employer who wants skilled embroiderers, and girls are being trained in this work. An employment placing service will function to assist girls in finding jobs.

Enthusiastic volunteers in the just concluded Red Cross Drive shot on Bubbling Well Road. *China Photo Service*

Regular Program Activities

In spite of, and along with, all these emergency projects, the Y.W.C.A. is continuing, in a large measure, its regular program of educational classes, social gatherings, mothers' clubs, school girl activities, etc. The Employment Bureau in Shanghai has a large task in endeavoring to find jobs for the hundreds of unemployed foreign women. Tientsin is conducting a free day-school for underprivileged children. Chefoo runs an excellent kindergarten, and so on.

A Secretary in one of the war-torn cities wrote in recently: "The Association here will function as long as it is humanly and sanely possible!" And that is the spirit in which the Y.W.C.A. in China is carrying on in its service to girls and women!

SAGA OF THE SOONG SISTERS

They Stand In the Forefront of Chinese Women's Movement

By Ho Ju-yu

THE Saga of the Soong Sisters has been told countless times during these past formative years of the Chinese Republic by all manner of person from he high-priced writers in magazines with world-wide circulations to the lowly story-teller vagabonding from village to village in the Chinese hinterland.

The story of this remarkable family need not be gilded with powerful adjectives and fancy phrases to make it worth the telling and retelling, for only the simple truth is sufficient to make a thrilling story. Nowhere else in the world do three sisters hold such exalted positions in the councils of a nation. The influence they have achieved is not due to the offices held by their famous husbands, but to their own strength and wisdom.

The three women, Mme. H. H. Kung, *nee* Soong, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, *nee* Soong Mei-ling, and Mme. Sun Yat-sen, *nee* Soong Ching-ling, have made their mark in history. Pearl Buck, in a recent issue of Cosmopolitan, attempted to summarize and evaluate the lives of the Soong sisters, at the same time admitting that a book should be written about them as a writer could not do justice to the subject in the brief confines of a magazine article.

Of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Pearl Buck writes:

One of the young and pretty volunteers, Miss Beatrice Lee, who assisted in the recent Red Cross Drive by collecting funds. *China Photo Service*

"The youngest of the three sisters is Soong Mei-ling, better known as Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

"There were many rumors about Mei-ling. She was a handsome girl, and she is a handsome woman. . . . Popular rumor betrothed Soong Mei-ling to this man and to that.

"But no one was prepared for the announcement of her engagement to Chiang Kai-shek. In the first place, Chiang Kai-shek was already long married. He was the most powerful figure in new China.

"It was impossible to imagine the beautiful and exquisite Mei-ling married to Chiang Kai-shek. When her betrothal was announced, therefore, everyone said Soong Mei-ling was marrying for power.

"So the marriage began. It has been perhaps the most successful of the marriages the sisters have made, and this youngest of the three is the most powerful, the most respected woman in China.

"Madame Chiang, like her sisters, has chosen to work with and through her husband. But this is not to say that she has not made a tremendous personal contribution to her times. She has accomplished far more than she could have done had she not married Chiang Kai-shek. He is a very different man from the one she married. She has educated him, given him knowledge and culture. . . .

"In every conference with foreign envoys she it is who translates. The envoy has no means of knowing what color she puts upon what is said. She has often been, therefore, the intermediary between China, and the foreign powers, and has had an influence which it is impossible to overestimate.

"But for myself, I would trust her judgment and her character . . . ."

Of Madame Sun Yat-sen, Miss Buck writes:—

"Madame Sun Yat-sen, the second sister, is an entirely different person. If Madame Kung's life has been practical, that of Madame Sun has been pure romance. She is a beautiful woman.

"The story of Madame Sun's early life is well-enough known. Young, ardent, alight with idealism, she early dedicated herself to Sun Yat-sen and his cause. She served him as his secretary. Then, because he loved her and she loved him, they were married. It meant divorcing the faithful simple woman who was his first wife.

"Together, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching-ling knew they could achieve what separately they could not. And the older wife, good and simple as she was, was always bewildered by her brilliant, daring husband.

"It was a rare marriage. A new strength and clarity seemed to come into Sun Yat-sen. The revolution took shape.

"His young wife never left him. She worked with him, her brilliant mind feeding his, making him far greater than he really was. Then, just as the revolution was mounting to crisis, he died of cancer.

"When he was gone she might have tried to step into his place. So high was the feeling of devotion of the people toward Sun Yat-sen when he died that his wife might have been swept on it to a position few women in the world have ever had. But that was not her way. . . ."

"Madame Sun is not on friendly terms any more with her brother-in-law, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. As Pearl Buck says in her excellent article (which should be read in its entirety): "She believes that the people in the present government have betrayed Sun Yat-sen and the revolution. She is in closer touch with the Communist organizations—which, incidentally, Generalissimo Chiang himself appealed for aid to stem the Japanese advance."

Of Madame H. H. Kung, Miss Buck writes:—

"She is an active, strongbodied woman, rather short, and the least beautiful of the three sisters. Her profile is concave, the forehead and chin prominent, the nose somewhat insignificant, the cheeks flat, the face rather wide. But it is a strong and powerful face.

"It is to be seen that her ability is executive. She is a good manager, particularly of money affairs. She would have been a good banker. Indeed, it is said that she has been an important figure in the Shanghai stock exchange.

"There was a good deal of popular resentment against her at one time because she was too powerful. She then cleverly withdrew enough to satisfy critics and escape further public notice. That is one of the secrets of the power which she, and other Chinese women, wield in the affairs of life. They are willing to forfeit public notice and recognition in order to hold their power . . ."

ready for the girls by Wednesday. Mrs. Tornroth's tailors worked every night until midnight preparing crosses and scarfs. On Wednesday morning, before nine o'clock, the first squads of girls were in the Shanghai streets selling badges and receiving donations.

The badge makers could not turn out quantities fast enough, so we gave them receipts to be changed for badges later on. Then the receipt books gave out and had to be reprinted twice.

I had told the girls that each squad must bring in $100 or they couldn't face me. There was no doubt about their ability. Most of the tins ontained well over $100, and one of the Girl Guides tins contained $387.41. Many of the tins came in with more than $300—so fast that four or five people were constantly kept busy counting the contents of the tins.

There was money everywhere. We counted on tables, on couches, and in desperation emptied tins on the floor when there was no other room left. There were still more tins being counted cownstairs in the shop. For nights we dreamed about money—coppers, cents, dimes, dollars and ten dollar bills.

The first day we were surprised to have $1581.40. The following day, when a larger number of girls were soliciting, we counted in $5414.94. The Japanese soldiers' parade next day seriously halted the drive, and it was not until Monday that the girls were able to turn out in force again. Many squads continued to solicit even during those days, and there was literally no place where they did not go. Churches, cabarets, theaters and all other places where money could be were visited successfully.

Monday's receipts were a record. $7178.36 was brought in from the tins, and we were counting until late at night. By this time, a dozen people, including two trained cashiers from the Central Bank, had been called in to help.

There was no stopping the girls. The mistresses had to plan the campaign, sending each class out in turn, but the girls wanted to go every day. They were enthused about the reception they got from even the coolies in the street. They were often stopped by working people, and asked what it was all about. Watchmen, carpenters, coolies, and even a beggar girl—all contributed their mite without being asked.

The coppers and cents in the tins, often amounting to $2 or more, represented self sacrifice of many poor people. It was the willingness of these donors that fired the girls' imagination, and spurred them on to greater efforts.

Papers gave fine publicity to the girls in their attractive costumes—the Red Cross Girls in white scarfs and red crosses on forehead and breast, and the Guides in their trim working uniforms, and red cross armbands. Foreigners and Chinese, public and news correspondents agreed heartily "It's a grand show."

A final accounting showed:

December	1	... ...	1,581.40
,,	2	... ...	5,414.94
,,	3	... ...	1,842.40
,,	4 & 5	... ...	2,472.05
,,	6	... ...	7,178.36
,,	7	... ...	3,301.46
,,	8	... ...	2,774.60
,,	9	... ...	1,573.53
,,	10	... ...	466.35
,,	11	... ...	2,281.39
			$28,886.48

Unfortunately, on December 8, 9 and 10 all schools were having mid-term examinations, and very few students could go out collecting. Even so, the total receipts of the tins was half the entire receipts of the campaign.

(*Continued on page 9*)

Girl Guides of the S.M.C. Secondary School assisting under the leadership of Miss Ada Lum in the collection of funds during the recent Red Cross drive. *China Photo Service*

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RUSTLING SILKS AND PADDED COTTON

Fantasy of Tea Party With Six Famous Women Present

By Earl H. Leaf

SOME years ago a very popular syndicated cartoon entitled "Impossible Situations" provided daily amusement for American newspaper readers. While designed chiefly as humor, the artist frequently conveyed some highly thought provoking message to the readers.

Just such an impossible situation comes to my mind now as, in a retrospective mood, I jot down brief notes on Chinese women leaders whose personalities and careers I have studied, from near or far, during the past several years.

The situation I have in mind is an Afternoon Tea party at, say, the luxurious and exclusive Park Hotel in Shanghai, attended by Mlles. Soong Mei-ling, Soong Ching-ling, Soong Ai-ling, Kang Ke-ch'ing, Ho Tze-chun and Chiang Ping-tze.

On another page of this supplement Miss Ho Ju-yu has quoted Pearl Buck's review of the unusual personalities and achievements of the Soong sisters. The last three ladies are perhaps not so well known to the outside world, although their careers are none the less remarkable. They can be more easily identified by calling them Mrs. Chu Teh, wife of the "Red Napoleon," Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Route Army (ex-Reds), Mrs. Mao Tse-tung, wife of the Chief of the Soviet Military Council, and Miss Ting Ling, China's foremost girl writer.

It would be a strange tea party: the exquisite Soong sisters, products of generations of aristocratic breeding in a family of merchant princes, and the trio of Communist women, Mrs. Mao Tse-tung, ex-farm girl and daughter of a petty hsien official in Kiangsi, Mrs. Chu Teh, ex-kitchen slave, Miss Ting Ling, who lost a husband and a lover before firing squads during various Kuomintang "campaigns against cultural banditry" and herself suffered long imprisonment for her leftist writings.

The Soongs in rustling silks or rich velvets, the Red trio in padded, ill-fitting army uniforms, facing across the tea table, weighing, judging, studying each other. Polite tea-time chatter would find no place in the conversation of these six famous women, each a genius in her own way. Perhaps they could not leap the gulf of social and economic differences that lie between them, although Soong Ching-ling would be at equal ease on either side of the table. Hereditarily she would belong with her sisters, intellectually she would be with the others.

However, there would be no need of defining social strata, economic levels or other artificial standards for the mind of each of those present would quickly rise above and beyond such artificialities to a higher realm of plan and thought. Now, they would realize, they are making common cause against a common enemy.

The smooth, self-assured Mme. Kung; the dynamic, trigger-thinking Mme. Chiang; the ardent, beautiful Mme. Sun; the shy, gallant Mme. Mao; the emotional Ting Ling and her Mona Lisa smile; the active, brilliant Mme. Chu Teh—ah, what a tea party and what a congress of female leadership! They fought and they hated for years but old grudges are forgotten now as they unite in the struggle—sleek silk gown and padded cotton coat—side by side. There would be no contest of wit or intellect at this gathering but only a seeking of a way to strengthen their country's battle for the right of self-determination.

Much has been written about the Soong sisters but little about the other members of our imaginary tea party. On a visit to the Red capital last year, I had the opportunity of meeting and enjoying long conversations with them during the lazy April afternoons.

Like Hsi Shih, the ancient Queen of Wu who was so delicate that she swayed as a reed sways in the slightest summer zephyr, Madame Mao Tse-tung, who prefers to be called Commander Ho Tze-chun, gives the impression of fragile daintiness far more fitted for the tea table than the roar of cannon in front line warfare.

Few people, seeing such a dainty maid, could believe that for ten years she has worn nothing but the simple uniform of the Red Army uniform, that she has strapped guns and swords on her belt weighing more than she does, fought on the front, carried full grown men to field hospitals from the battle line, nursed the sick, comforted the dying, organized corps of women fighters and suffered almost fatal shrapnel wounds at the beginning of an 8,000 mile march from south to north China.

So intensely has she lived during the nine years she has been married to Mao Tse-tung that she had no time to rest even when swollen with child. Five children have been born to them in seven years and all were given to peasants along the route.

At the start of the "Long March," she not only was with child, but was struck by a bomb from a Government plane and injured in twenty places. Eight of the wounds were serious, any one of them might easily have been fatal, and she still carries bits of shrapnel in her frail body.

She is now 28 years old and her bitter experiences have not dimmed the spirit of this remarkable woman. She was born in Yungshan, Kiangsi, the daughter of a small landlord who went bankrupt in the 1911 revolution. Her sister married Mao Tze-tan, who was executed by Government troops in 1927, and herself disappeared from sight shortly thereafter. Then Mrs. Mao decided to dedicate her whole life to the cause of the revolution. She married Mao Tse-tung the following year and has never left his side since then, fighting many battles from Kiangsu to Shensi.

Kang Ke-ch'ing commenced life as a peasant girl of a family so destitute that she could not be fed at home. Her parents rented her out as a servant, cowherder and cook. Slavery and drudgery was her only future in the small village of Wanan, Kiangsi.

Now, at the age of 26, she is the wife of Chu Teh, and a teacher of political science in the Yennan Red Army schools, and teacher of military science to the Women Vanguards of the Red Army.

In between those periods are twelve years of political struggle and armed warfare by the side of her famous husband. As a simple, ignorant peasant girl who could not read or write a single Chinese character and had never been out of her native village, she had the intelligence to know there was a broader horizon to life and she was determined to fight for it and for the rights of her equally oppressed sisters-in-slavery.

She deserted her scullery and organized the Women Vanguards of her district, becoming a director of the Women's Revolutionary Society. After many successes and failures, including imprisonment, she had finally organized more than 3,000 women, armed with everything from rifles to kitchen pots, who joined Mao and

MADAME CHIANG SUPERVISES WORK

This picture graphically illustrates how Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo, personally took part in hospital work at Nanking. She is shown above with Dr. J. Heng Liu, Minister of Health, at the Central Hospital in Nanking supervising the transport of a wounded Chinese pilot. Shortly after this photo was taken, the hospital was bombed by Japanese planes.

China Photo Service

Chu when they appeared in that district in 1928. Close association with Chu Teh led to romance and they were married according to the Communist procedure. During the first and second expedition of the Nanking troops against the Reds, Mme. Chu was in command of the Headquarters and Communications Guards, also finding time to organize 200 women kadres many of whom became officers in the two battalions of Women Vanguards which, in Szechuen, defeated and disarmed a brigade of provincial troops.

Now she is with the Eighth Route Army in Shansi, participating in the guerilla warfare being waged there by the Reds against the Japanese army.

Ting Ling, daughter of the petty gentry in Hunan province, fled all conventions and forsook a path of least resistence to fight her way to the high road of literary achievement. Lefust tendencies resulted in the death of her husband, Hu Yeh-p'ing, who was executed by the Government in an early purge. More than twenty of her other friends were executed or disappeared and she herself spent more than a year in a Nanking prison, but she continued the struggle for what she considered right.

Today she is reportedly with the Red Army in Shansi gathering material and making voluminous notes, between battles, in preparation for writing the story of China's struggle as seen from the battlefield.

Although every woman will not agree with the political ideology of these three Communist, women, their devotion to duty and spirit of self-sacrifice add further chapters to the glorious history of Chinese women's activities in the present war.

(*Continued from page 7*)

Every praise is due these girls for their unselfish labor. Several times, when the contents of a tin was just under a round figure, the girls would contribute the difference themselves. They worked with no thought of gain, for long, footsore weary hours. They took no rest, and did not know the meaning of the word "defeat." Typical of this is the collection made by a squad at the Race Course today. The committee had tried in vain to get permission for the girls to solicit during the race days. We were unsuccessful. The girls brought in one of the final tins of the drive containing $454.16—they had not waited for permission.

Proceeds of the drive to date were far greater than most people expected. It is generally agreed that the spirit of these girls, and the interest they have aroused, have been largely responsible for the good results.

To the Red Cross Girls, the Girl Guides, and all the unknown donors—our thanks. The spirit of the Red Cross is abroad, and there is no fear for all the tomorrows.

WAR POEM CONTEST

The War Poem contest announced in the first issue of the *China Weekly Review* supplement has evoked a gratifying response.

The editors are still looking forward to receiving poems from many others who have not yet submitted manuscripts. Those who have not yet sent in their verses are reminded that the closing date is December 31st.

The rules for the contest are printed again on the inside back cover. This is your chance to win a $25 first or $10 second prize.

WOMEN YOUNG AND OLD

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AID WAR RELIEF WORK

By SCHIFF

ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE WOMEN'S CLUB TOLD BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

By Mrs. Z. D. Zau,
Chairman of Hospital and Purchasing Committee

Special Attention Given To Care of Wounded Heroes

THE hostilities which broke out in Shanghai on August 13 found Chinese women quite unprepared for the work with wounded soldiers and refugees. Most of the members of the Chinese Women's Club had worked during the 1932 trouble, and knew that we should have to have several committees to handle the emergency work. Of course we did not realize at the time that there would be such a gigantic struggle, and that the conflict would increase to such a size in so short a time.

Luckily, we prepared at once for working.

A hospital supplies committee was formed, with Mrs. Ernest Tso in charge. This committee called on all members of the club who were in Shanghai at the time to come and join in the work. They were all most willing to help and do what they could for their country. We bought several bolts of bandage material, and more cloth for making pyjamas for the wounded soldiers.

Within three days after the fighting broke out, we had helped the Red Cross Society of China to prepare the first emergency hospital on Kiaochow Road for 400 wounded soldiers. We made sheets, pillowcases, and suits for the men, and also provided small comforts. At first it was considered better to confine our efforts to the one hospital. Soon the executive committee decided, after visiting other hospitals, that we should spread our activities, and help every hospital that needed something.

After "bloody Saturday," the hospitals for civilians, like the Chinese Lester Hospital on Shantung Road, and every other hospital was short of bandages, bed linen and clothes to put on the hundreds of poor refugees who were blasted to pieces by the bombings.

Luckily, we had already finished a large quantity of extra supplies, and we were able to distribute to the hospitals as soon as we found their need. The club members also collected hundreds of old sheets, towels and old clothings for the refugees.

Mrs. Tso came regularly every day to supervise the making of bandages, and also to give out work and receive back finished supplies. At that time, there were only about 40 members of the Club in Shanghai but we had our friends, and servants, and all the neighbors helping with the work all the time.

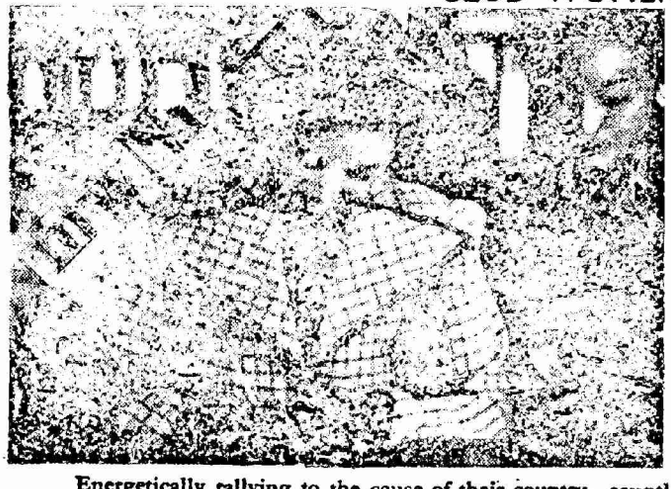
Besides the hospital supplies committee, we formed a hospital visiting committee, and a special purchasing committee. For the hospital visiting committee, we took turns to visit the men in all the hospitals, and observe conditions in each one. We wrote letters for men who wanted to let their families know where they were, and what was happening. Sometimes we enlisted the aid of students to write for them also.

They liked to see us, and talk with us sometimes when they were a little better. They said it was good to see family women come to visit them, and inquire about their health. This was the first time in Chinese history that the common soldiers were treated so nicely. Many of our friends who had qualified in first aid training were serving as volunteer nurses at hospitals.

Sometimes the doctors wanted supplies—bandages, gauze pads and dressings, or pyjamas, sheets, soaps and other medical supplies. We could not always give them what they needed, but we were so glad to be able to go back to the club rooms and bring for them the supplies we had ready. The soldiers were so good and patient, we hated to think of them needing things we could give them. Other times, we were able to advise the doctors where to apply to get what they needed. Some hospitals needed some advice on organizing the work, and we were able to help there too.

My husband was at the railway hospital, and the men there used to watch for us coming every afternoon, because some friends took turns in bringing them some cakes or plain buns for tea. They were all just like children, and in nearly every hospital, some little comforts were provided for them.

CLUB WOMEN BUY BONDS



Energetically rallying to the cause of their country, countless unnamed hundreds of women, wealthy and poor, boug[ht] Liberty Bonds in the recent campaign launched by the Chinese Government. Above photos show actual purchasers of bonds. During the time of the gold and silver contribution movement most of the more wealthy women in this city who had any gold jewelry and silver ornament flocked to the Central Bank to contribute their share to their country. *China Photo Service*

We learned how to buy very well. Sometimes, when we buy for ourselves in a hurry, we pay more money and finish quickly. But when we bought for the soldiers, we used so much time in making sure we had the best stuff, at the cheapest prices. All the merchants were good, and often let us have the goods at less than cost because we were doing charity work.

We worked also with the Y.W.C.A. to open a refugee camp for women and children. We had some vocational training in this camp, and we are hoping to open another one very shortly.

As more members were able to return from summer resorts, we were able to enlarge our work. We began knitting woolen sweaters in preparation for the winter months which we knew were coming, as early as September. The first hundred and fifty finished were sent to the aviators at Nanking, to keep them warm when they flew high in the sky. Everyone liked them, so we bought more wool and made hundreds more.

We have had many good friends and helpers outside members of the club. The American Women's Club took 100 lbs. of wool and made sweaters for us. Other people helped us with making gauze and cotton pads, and rolling bandages. One American lady in Chicago learned of our work, and sent us a donation of $500 U.S. money. We have had altogether in cash donations $5,528.95 and $2,000.00 in Liberty Bonds. We ourselves were actively participating in the national drive for Liberty Bonds, and sold $9,000.00 and also bought $5,000.00 more from the club sinking fund. Most donations came from non-members and foreign friends.

The members of the club entertained all newspapermen and foreign war correspondents at tea in the home of Mrs. H. Lin Cheng as we heard that the newly arrived men from all countries were wanting to know what Chinese women were like. We called on all members in Shanghai to make a point of being present that day. Mayor O. K. Yui kindly turned over the time set aside for his press conference to us so that the men could talk with Chinese women, and form their own first-hand impressions.

Afterwards, we had many nice letters from the correspondents, thanking us for the party. We had a lot of pleasure from being able to meet such famous men too. At first the young girls were nervous, because they thought they would not know what to talk about with such clever men. Afterwards they were alright, because no-one talked politics at all—just an informal gathering of friends together. About 80 guests came, and we were happy to see so many accept our invitation.

Altogether, by actual working we finished about 16,000 bandages, 8000 gauze pads, 50 lbs and two bolts of gauze made into swabs for dressings, 1000 suits of pyjamas, 1000 blankets, 600 knitted sweaters, 100 pairs of knitted gloves, 28 sacks of cotton balls and 30 lbs of cotton made into swabs, 2500 cotton padded vests, 620 towels, 150 lbs of biscuits, 20 boxes and 5000 cigarettes, 19 large tins of powdered milk, two cases of lysol soap, other washing soap, 10 tins of Lysol, a case of tea, 300 fans, and hundreds of old clothes such as raincoats, curtains, shirts, trousers, cotton quilts, old shoes socks etc. which we sent to refugee camps and hospitals.

With the exception of the supplies we sent directly to the front lines, and to the divisions which requested them, the rest of these things were distributed among 30 refugee camps and hospitals, both civilian and for wounded soldiers.

Besides working ourselves, we made the children help too. We considered it was a good opportunity to make them realize they had a share in the welfare of China too. They must learn to think and plan for themselves an other people too. That is why we were proud of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Just now, we are doing what we can for the refugees. My sister, Mrs. W. S. New is in charge of making clothes for the refugees in Nantao. They use old clothes, and remake them. Sometimes people send donations for new clothes. There are always things needed now for refugees. The hospital units are in need of sheets, blankets, quilts and clothes. We sent some out only a few days ago, and are planning to send more very soon.

In times like these, it is good to know we can help a little. This war has taught us many things. We realize the necessity for being practical. We think our club has done quite a lot, but we are planning to do more in the future. At present, our free school premises are to be lent to the education project for refugee children. This is easy, for our children are only attending school until 2 o'clock every day. Then the classrooms can be used until night for teaching the refugees. We are glad our place can be used for such a good purpose.

Everything we have done is for China and our people. We will go on doing what we can to lessen the suffering about us.

DANCING QUEEN CAPTURES TRAITOR

REFUSES TO BECOME MATA HARA

Miss Liu Chi-chow may be a beautiful girl, a master of the Japanese language and a former student in Japan, but she is intensely loyal to her native China and as the result of this loyalty and patriotism one Ong Fu-ma, also a former resident of Japan, is under arrest charged with a serious crime, for which, if convicted, he may pay the extreme penalty.

Miss Liu is a "wu niu", or cabaret taxi dancer, a class of girls which since the opening of hostilities in the Shanghai area has time and again demonstrated their love for their country by their sacrifices and unselfish work in behalf of wounded soldiers.

Employed at a leading cabaret, she was on a recent evening approached by Ong, who described himself, according to the girl, as a sort of liasion officer for the Chinese Government. He showered Miss Liu with attention, flowers and presents. She sent both the flowers and presents to hospitals for wounded soldiers.

After a few nights of attention to the girl the self-described officer openly asked her if she would like to earn a handsome sum of money in the pay of the Japanese.

The clever girl, with a view of trapping Ong, agreed. Ong proposed to send her to Nanking, where she would be required to seek the company of Government officials and employees and to gain from them military secrets.

To this the girl agreed. Ong proposed to meet her at her home the following day, supply her with money and certain names, and to send her to Nanking by motor-car.

The girl, realising that the cabaret where she is employed is in a foreign concession, which might lead to complications and frustrate her plans if Ong was apprehended in the establishment, suggested a meeting place in Nantao. Ong agreed.

Three Chinese detectives of Nantao, secreted in the meeting place, listened to their conversation, hear Ong's instructions to the girl, and saw him pass her a roll of banknotes.

Ong went to jail and was handed over to the military authorities.

Miss Liu opines that other alleged agents of the Japanese will give her a wide berth when seeking the services of a beautiful Chinese girl for espionage activities.

The owner of the cabaret where the girl is employed was so pleased with her loyalty that he gave Miss Liu a bonus of $100.00. Miss Liu promptly invested the sum in Liberty Bonds, marking her fifth investment in the bonds.

CHINESE WOMEN FORM UNITED FRONT

23 Women's Organizations Form Union for Relief Work

By Sieu Ming Kuo

WE Chinese women detest war; but we love righteousness and humanity even more. What are the Chinese women doing during this unprecedented crisis? With a united front the women throughout the whole country are feverishly carrying on war-relief work. There have been twenty-three women's organizations in Shanghai, which united to form the Union of Women's organizations to consolidate their strength in carrying out the work of war relief. Each organization has been doing a great deal of work in comforting the fighting elements at the front and the wounded soldiers in the hospitals, in taking care of refugees' camps, and in making garments and rolling bandages for both soldiers and refugees.

When this appeal was made, women all over the country responded immediately to the call. Practically in every home in Shanghai during the past weeks, you could have heard the rattling of the sewing-machine or seen the delicate fingers of mothers and daughters plying their needles intently. Even the women servants have contributed from their meagre savings towards the making of cotton vests! When the refugees' need of cotton quilts was made known, housewives instantly started collecting thick warm quilts from house to house. The spirit of serving those who are struggling for the very existence of the nation, and those suffering from terrible losses in the war areas, seems to be contagious. Even those women who are confined to their homes, and who have never participated in any activity in public life, are eager to contribute whatever they can spare.

Some women who expressed their spirit in more active form, served behind the lines at the front! A group of girls went to the front to serve the soldiers and civilians. With their leader Miss Hoo Lai Shi, these young and brave girls did their best to comfort the soldiers and to take care of the farming population who could not leave the fighting zone. The spirit of these girls was admirable. A letter was sent by the group which shows that in the midst of terrific shelling and bombing they carried on their work with incredible cheerfulness. It is said in the letter that the presence of the girls working with the people in the front is like a bunch of flowers in the wilderness; they brighten and they cheer.

Another group of women who came from the province of Hunan under the leadership of the well known authoress, Miss Hsieh Bin-yin, has also gone to the front to work side by side with the soldiers. Their remarkable courage and enthusiasm commands great respect from the public.

Besides all these kinds of emergency work, the Chinese women are planning more fundamental schemes to conserve and to increase the nation's financial resources. Under the leadership of Madame Kung, the women of Shanghai formed a women's section to push the sale of the Liberty Bonds. The section was composed of about 300 units, and each leader of a unit saw that Liberty Bonds are bought by the women of this city. Their goal was one million dollars. Women of all classes bought Liberty Bonds. There was the gold and silver contribution movement in which most of the women in the city who had any gold jewelry and silver ornament flocked to the Central Bank to contribute their share to their country. The staff of the Central Bank had a very busy time, collecting these gold and silver articles.

Some women leaders in Shanghai started an economy movement in which they aimed to encourage the Chinese women to reduce their daily household budget in order to do their share for the country. They believed that no matter how small the amount may be, if every home in the whole country does its share, the result will be very significant. Some women proposed that they should fast once or twice a week, that they should make fewer frocks and use less cosmetics so that each penny saved will help to augment the national coffers! Moreover, such a movement bears in it a very important educational meaning. This daily process of saving and giving will eventually form a good habit of serving society out of one's own purse. The public spirit which is somewhat lacking in the Orient in the past, will be greatly promoted thru this movement.

Then there is the important problem of education. Although a number of schools were already opened in Shanghai, thousands of children in the concession and Settlement were prevented from attending by the continuous bombing and shelling which rendered communication precarious. Consequently, the educated women of Shanghai devised means to meet such an emergency; many organized what we call "Terrace Education," that is to say, in every lane or terrace where a number of children are living together, various classes are being organized according to the age of the children in some homes in the terrace. Some educated mothers or tutors undertake the work of teaching. The school hours usually last from eight to twelve in the morning. The curriculum consists chiefly of Chinese, arithmetic, composition, drawing and singing. Such classes prove to be quite successful. Children do not have to go far away from their homes, yet their education is not neglected. Each child also gets a great deal of individual attention from the teacher, as classes are not very large.

This is a survey of work done by the Chinese women in Shanghai during the War. Similar kinds of work are also being carried out by women in different parts of China. In Hankow, Changsha, Hangchow, everywhere, women's organizations spring up like mushrooms to meet the present crisis. Throughout all China, women are bustling with activities for they realize that this is a war of nation-wide self-defense and every citizen must do his or her share.

In this long-drawn struggle for existence, more and more man power will be drawn from the interior to the front. But the productive power of the country must be preserved. In the near future, our women will have to take over much of the work done by men in time of peace. Some women leaders have already realized the significance of this problem. They are planning to train women for work in different spheres. When the moment comes, women must prepare to carry on the financial, commercial and industrial work in the cities, and to take part in all the rural work in the country. They also must train themselves to keep up the work of transportation and communication. And finally, as the war goes on, the responsibility of educating the mass will fall heavily on the shoulders of our women. Theoretically, the Chinese women are now on the same level with men; but, because of traditional prejudices and social background they are still much behind their men in professional work and technical training. Now the moment has come when women should respond to the call of taking up the full responsibility of citizenship. It is more than obvious that the Chinese women are answering the call gallantly.

REFUGEES GET VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A Small group of Shanghai Women Train Refugees

By Mrs. S. C. May

MUCH has been written about the refugee situation in Shanghai and it is not proposed herein to repeat what has already been said and what is already well-known. That the situation remains a serious one, that refugee camps are the locale of pitiful scenes of the inevitable tragic aftermath of a war in which no furies are spared, that finances prove to be a stumbling block, all this is too well known to bear repetition.

The refugee situation may be divided, for convenience, into three phases. The first phase concerns the immediate welfare of the refugees. This stage is, even now, slowly passing into a second phase,—and a difficult one,—that of training the refugees for some kind of self-supporting work. The third phase will be the final liquidation of refugees as a community problem, but this third and final phase is, unfortunately, a long distance off. I intend here to touch only briefly on the second phase.

Several schemes dealing with the second phase have been evolved, and at least two are in operation. (It can be said, in the interest of truth, that all schemes were not altogether proposed with a detached interest upon the part of sponsors and that this should be the case in such times is indeed to be regretted.)

Perhaps one of the most important project now actually under way was conceived by Miss Eleanor Hinder of the Shanghai Municipal Council's Industrial Section. Realizing the possible pitfalls into which such work might fall, Miss Hinder's project may be regarded as necessarily conservative and that for that reason, ideal. It provides essentially for the organization of women in refugee camps and the training of these women in useful handicraft work which at the moment will benefit themselves directly and which later, should serve as necessary training for useful occupation. In addition, the work done by the women goes a long way toward relieving the demoralizing effect of idleness and introspection which before was so prevalent among the refugee camps. This enterprise, different from other equally important projects, is to teach refugees to make sweaters and shoes for their own use.

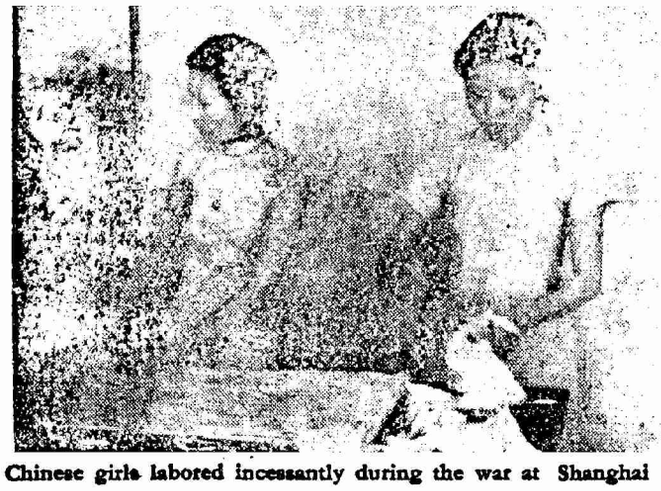
Actual steps taken may be briefly outlined. A trained staff of investigators and workers, recruited mainly from colleges, are making methodical visits to the some 170 refugee camps and centers in the city. Essential data, such as the number of women in the camp, working facilities, etc., is collected so that the needs of each individual camp can be efficiently met. On the basis of these reports, the committee administrating the project sends voluntary teachers to the various camps and instruction in various handicraft arts is at once started. The teachers have been recruited from the ranks of the YWCA, the Door of Hope, and the Moore Memorial Church Mission and their services, may it be emphasized, are purely voluntary. Necessary equipment—as such—and raw material is purchased by the committee and supplies to each camp. Since wool is too expensive, cotton forms the raw material basis of knitting activity. Weaving and other handicraft arts are, of course, carried on, and all work is of a constructive nature with future needs well in mind.

To date, the project has been in operation for about one month, instructors being active in about 20 of the 170 refugee camps. In each camp where the project is working an average of 100 women are receiving instruction. So far, necessary finances have been taken care of by a grant from the International Red Cross but the work, even at its present comparatively limited scope, requires some $1,000 per month.

The administrative committee of the project consists of Mrs. C. S. May, in charge of the depot, Miss Louise Stops, in charge of finances, and Miss Dju, in charge of making wholesale purchases. Needless to say, these and all others connected with the project have unselfishly donated their entire time and energy.

Without undue self-praise, it may be said that the project is underway to a good start. The difficulties faced, however, and especially in view of the necessity for increasing the scope of operations for real and comprehensive effectiveness, are numerous. Finances have already been mentioned. Another problem is the scarcity of volunteer teachers. Many completed surveys have been made and actual operation await competent teachers to go into the camps. This problem will also become more acute when the scope of operations is extended.

CHINESE GIRLS PERFORM MANIFOLD DUTIES



Joining their countless civilian compatriots, hundreds of Chinese girls labored incessantly during the war at Shanghai to contribute in 1,001 ways to the aid and comfort of Chinese soldiers. They are shown here rolling and cutting bandages, only one of their manifold tasks. *China Photo Service*

LUXURY BUYING CURTAILED BY WOMEN

Money Saved to Aid Refugees, Store Survey Shows Trends.

CHINESE women are buying only necessities since the outbreak of hostilities. A general census of the stores reveals that few new shipments of luxury goods arrived for Christmas and that pre-festival buying was limited.

Big department stores report that since hostilities in the immediate Shanghai vicinity ceased, business has been fairly brisk. Any day finds the large stores fairly well crowded, but many departments are noticeably empty of customers. There are beautiful winter silks, tinsel brocades, velvets and other rich materials designed for holiday wear. But there is barely a customer in the whole department. The only dress goods being sold are the warmer materials—heavy woolens and the like.

This year, with so much suffering and want at every turn of the head, the women who after all do most of the buying of the nation are determined not to waste money uselessly. With coal much more expensive, and likely to be dearer yet, they are decreasing the number of stoves and the amount of coal in heating plants. Instead they are planning to wear warmer clothes of woolen stuff.

Hot water bottles and gloves are also in demand. The small size hot water bottles are carried by Chinese women in winter, to warm their hands when they are out in the cold. Less heating in houses, and more errands to run out of doors has made warm gloves and more hot water bottles imperative. Even old ladies come out in the cold to purchase wool for knitted garments, cotton stuff for refugee clothes, and materials for other warm garments they are constantly making.

Cheap unbleached cotton material is hard to buy, for the demand has been so great. Many older women have generously contributed gifts of padded cotton quilts, sheets and pillows for refugees and hospitals. With most factories out of commission, and cotton dearer to buy, the demand exceeds the supply. A bolt of cheap sheeting costs $2 more than formerly.

All manner of cheap heavy cottons are in demand. Sewing parties have replaced many of the mah jongg parties which were the chief diversion of the older set with no outside activities. Woolen yarn factories have sprung up all over the foreign areas, and are turning out huge quantities of gayly colored yarns, to be knitted on flying needles for refugee children into gay warm garments. Also, the big families have so many of their own people refugeeing with them, and all those little ones must be provided with warm clothes too.

All food departments are doing large volumes of business. When weather is cold, and there is less heating, there must be more food to supply body heat. Large families, living together for convenience, have many children who like good things to eat, and the grandmothers and aunties keep stores of biscuits, candies, fruits and dried stores in their cupboards. The old ladies like to wander around the grocery departments themselves, and choose the goods.

Chinese foodstuffs departments are always busy. Since fresh vegetables and meat became scarce and prices skyrocketed, tinned vegetables such as bamboo shoots, peas and other greens, and dried fish, meat and fruit had a good sale. Fresh consignments of these have come up from the south with incoming boats calling at this port again.

Fur stores are having sales but there are few buyers. One woman was tempted to try on a beautiful black seal coat. It was undoubtedly a bargain, and excellently cut and styled. She looked at her reflection longingly and sighed. "I'd love it, but I'll just have to wear my old coat another year. Think how many refugees the money will feed!"

Toy departments are showing exquisite dolls and furry animals, but many are left over from last year. Few fresh consignments are expected although there was more activity in these sections just before Christmas. The stores are anxious to sell the goods they already have, and wait to order fresh shipments for next year. They are not expecting to sell the more expensive toys this year, for so many children are being made to realize that thousands of poor little boys and girls need food and warm clothing. Chinese mothers are teaching the children to face responsibilities as soon as they are old enough to understand.

There will still be Christmas trees and gifts, but on a much simpler scale, and the difference will go to one of the refugee funds, if not to their own poor relatives.

Several groups of women were asked informally whether they were making new clothes this year. The answer was the same in each case. "I haven't made any new dresses since the hostilities began, and I don't intend to while there is so much want around. The children had to have new things, but I parceled up their old clothes and sent them to refugee camps."

The managers of stores are generally hopeful.

"As soon as things are nearer normal, we expect to do a fair holiday trade still," one of them declared. "People must go on living. With more people buying again, there will be more work available. We recovered after the 1932 trouble, and there is no reason why we should not do so again."

TAILORS CO-OPERATE TO MAKE SOLDIERS' VESTS

Tailors in Shanghai are busy men these days. It is the season for making new clothes, for winter will soon be here. But the tailors declare they are too busy.

An old customer is incensed—a new customer, of a mere ten or so years takes the situation philosophically and inquires the reason, when the tailor finally appears in person. He is too busy making padded vests for the soldiers, she is told.

He is not the only tailor sewing soldiers' vests. Every day, they are to be seen riding by with piles of finished coats, taking them to central receiving stations. The cheapest price for making these vests eight cents apiece. Prices vary slightly according to a tailor's equipment.

Although much actual seaming can be done by machine, teasing the cottonwool into soft layers, placing and stitching it into position must be done by hand. Fine cotton flies everywhere, and makes the atmosphere choking. All final finshing is handwork. Any woman cannot make more than two or at most, three vests in a single day. A tailor is only a little faster.

Heavy Demand

One hundred thousand vests were presented for the Double Tenth festival, and double that number is required now. These are comforts—separate from the uniforms supplied by the government. All women's organizations have ordered large numbers from their individual personal tailors, and are working day and night themselves adding to the numbers, although another section of women prefer to knit woolen sweaters to be worn underneath the uniforms.

The fine organization of large tailors has freed hundreds of women for other tasks more suited to them, and they point, with professional pride, to the neatness of garments they have made.

CHINESE NURSES PERFORM HEROIC DEEDS

By Miss A. Sharpe,
Superintendent of Nurses,
Lester Chinese Hospital

Red Cross Nursing Unknown In China Until This Year, But Tasks Quickly Learned

CHINESE women have come into prominence as modern trained nurses during the present hostilities. They are rendering gallant service to their country with no thought of themselves. Some have made the supreme sacrifice while rendering aid to their country's defenders. They have slipped away from this world quietly, but the memory remains to inspire the girls of today, and help them realize more clearly the true function of a nurse.

Until 40 years ago, modern nursing was almost unknown. Thirty years back only dullards at school were available as trainees, for girls from good homes were not allowed by their parents to enter the profession. Until 20 years ago, the majority had only Higher Primary school education.

Even so, the practical bent of most Chinese girls, their desire to be students, and their cheerfulness makes them apt nurses. Nursing is purely western in background and outlook. It was really wonderful therefore that these girls were able to adapt themselves so quickly to conditions so new to them.

Only recently Chinese girls have begun to nurse men patients. It was formerly considered unsuitable, and men were generally employed. Changing social customs have led the girls to adjust themselves, and now they nurse men with natural dignity as if they had always performed this service.

Latterly, nursing schools are making a senior middle diploma a requirement for entrance, and a few schools in China require a pre-nursing College course. The Nurses' Association of China has long made a minimum entrance requirement of the Junior Middle Diploma, and this is demanded by Government school today.

Many Chinese women are ably filling administrative posts which require higher standards of education. There is still a dearth of these and in this great country many more are needed. Parents and teachers do not yet realize the importance and dignity of nursing, its possibilities as a career and how satisfying it can be. Modern nursing requires education and refinement—the scientific approach as well as practical devotion. Women must be able to deal with every kind of person and situation, and to impart the knowledge they obtain.

Public Health Nursing was in its infancy until five years ago. The recent nation-wide campaign led to hopes that this would be extended throughout the country. This work has been seriously interrupted by recent warfare.

Red Cross nursing as understood in other countries, was unknown until this year. However, nurses are showing themselves able to pioneer in both Red Cross and military nursing. Called upon to care for soldiers and wounded and "war sick" civilians, they acquitted themselves valiantly. When forced to evacuate, they have taken their patients along. They have gone into the front lines with relief units to pick up the wounded, and have not been deterred because some have been called upon to give up their lives.

The few thousand trained nurses (less than 8000 in all) have distributed themselves throughout the country, heading corps of volunteers with first aid training—often they were called upon to do doctors' work in emergencies, and they have not spared themselves in any way.

Refugee camps in Shanghai are ample witness to them. One graduate of the Lester Hospital is helping in a clinic in the morning, and is on duty all night at one of the refugee camps. There is no doctor available at that time, she has often to act for him and has great responsibility delivering babies and attending to many very serious emergencies. She has proved her worth many times over.

Dr. F. C. Yen, head of the Red Cross Society of China, could tell many tales of unselfish heroism of these women. Besides doing their own work, they are training volunteers to be of valuable aid. When one considers the terrible toll, both military and civilian, that this warfare is exacting, one realizes how pitifully inadequate is the number of trained nurses.

They have given up fine positions with good payment, to work all day and night, practically, without recompense save the gratitude of the patients, and the knowledge that they are serving their people. After all, the ideal of service is before every nurse.

We do not know where all our graduate nurses have gone. We knew some were at Lotien, Soochow, and various other military hospital conentrations, but since the withdrawal from Shanghai, with communications cut, we have not heard. We know they are doing what they can to serve, whatever the circumstances in which they are working.

Nor are they content, once trained, to rest upon this knowledge and seek no farther. They are watching modern trends in other countries, and are ready and eager to follow these. They will not wait for a long slow painful evolution into what they realize are the best things for the profession.

Many are receiving invaluable experience in military hospitals. Cases which would never occur, perhaps, in peaceful times are frequent, yet they rise to each fresh emergency with ready initiative and courage.

I commend the resolution and ready aid which the Girl Guides displayed during the bombings in Shanghai.

They are so young—only 14 to 16 years—yet they saw sights that no young eyes should look upon. Still they did not hesitate, but did their considerable share in getting the wounded and dying some kind of relief. They are fine girls—well built, and with good initiative, with excellent training in first aid. Most would make fine administrative nurses with proper training.

Volunteers from the large schools were rendering good service throughout the tenser periods of actual hostilities around Shanghai. They were an enormous help to the few trained nurses available. These are the type of girls China needs to train as nurses—not for Red Cross and military service, but for general nursing and public health. The Chinese nurses have proved that, when emergency arises, whatever its nature they can cope with it efficiently.

One of the volunteers from one of the larger schools is here seen rolling and cutting bandages for wounded soldiers. *China Photo Service*

DANCING DOLLS LEARN TO COMFORT WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Cabarets Became Hospitals, Taxi-Dancers Organize Aid for Soldiers and Refugees

By Bruno Kroker

N gay times, they are socially disowned. They are regarded as perhaps a "fifth estate" beyond the pall of polite society. They are regarded as gold-diggers, and while stories of some of their fortunes cause wide speculation, it is equally true that their general plight and level of living is indeed a hard one. They are criticized by the Government, frowned upon by "moral" citizens, condemned by "upright" persons, especially women. By their employers they are regarded only as so much living material for income. They receive no favors from their employers, ask for none. They are the Shanghai dance-hall girls, the "taxi-dancers."

But the Shanghai hostilities have upset the traditional attitude toward the taxi-dancer. Exploited in normal times, war conditions found their burden doubly heavy. Thousands were thrown out of employment, thousands left without the meagre security they once enjoyed. But they astounded their critics and have rallied to their country's cause in a way that caused sincere admiration.

Unable to shoulder arms in the defence of their country, Chinese taxi-dancers banded together for a common cause and formed the Shanghai Taxi Dancers' National Salvation Association, which organization was exerting every possible influence in the days when the Chinese troops still were stationed in adjacent areas to the foreign defence districts of Shanghai. Their role in easing the lot of many wounded and their aid to troops in every possible way made them an important factor in the much-needed civilian support of the Army.

Compelled by these patriotic dancing hostesses, many cabaret owners converted their establishments into hospitals for wounded soldiers. More recently, when the refugee problem began to harrass the local population and countless thousands of refugees thronged the streets of the International Settlement and the French Concession, it was on the combined request of hundreds of members of the Taxi Dancers National Salvation Association that many local cabarets owners opened the doors of their establishments for a more humanitarian purpose, namely, to accomodate thousands of these homeless refugees.

Shanghailanders in general were forced to sincerely applaud when the slender bobbed-haired and charming Chinese dance hostesses lost no time in engaging in war relief work. Of the hundreds of professional dancing girls, many joined the Red Cross Society and other relief organizations, and set about the business of ministering to the wounded soldiers in various hospitals. Still others busied themselves preparing bandages and comfort kits for the men at the front. Scores spend their daylight hours comforting and even entertaining wounded soldiers in the many hospitals here while the majority recently did splendid work in the refugee camps.

As a result of the removal of hostilities from the Shanghai area a number of foreign and Chinese cabaret owners have reopened, but their hours of business are restricted and thus the girls employed manage to find plenty of time to aid in war relief work.

Even now the Shanghai Dancing Girls' National Salvation Association is collecting cash donations for the aid of the wounded and is engaged in relief work for the countless destitute refugees who are still thronging the streets, unable to find some quarters or shelter and food, living a hungry existence without the bare necessities of life.

The leader of their organization is Miss Lu Li-tsuan, a pretty Cantonese girl who formerly was the reigning "queen" of one of the city's largest and most popular night life amusement establishments. The association has seven departments. At the opening meeting of the society a manifesto was issued which calls upon all Chinese taxi dancers to enroll in the organization and to support the movement.

The manifesto points out that while the taxi-dancers may be looked down upon by some persons owing to their social position, they nevertheless are determined and prepared to demonstrate clearly their loyalty, patriotism and unselfishness in every possible manner and to give full support to those who need help in these trying times.

The manifesto further states that many of the girls who dance for a livelihood have also lost their homes and loved ones as the result of Japanese bombs and Japanese shells, both here in this locality and in the interior cities where many of the girls' relatives reside.

"Though you may have lost your homes and dear ones," says the manifesto in part, "dry your tears, banish the ache in your heart and work as one for the country that in the end we may be avenged."

An important decision on the part of the association calls for a program of education for the purpose of thoroughly training the girls for National Salvation work.

Miss Pearl Liang, American-born Chinese taxi-dancer, formerly of Los Angeles, California, and who was one of the prime movers in forming the association, declared that more than 500 girls had already volunteered their services about a month ago and it is believed that by now virtually every taxi-dancer in Shanghai has enrolled in the Association.

And now it may be hoped that if and when peace returns, and the taxi-dancers return to their routine of entertaining others, they will no longer be regarded as social pariahs. They have clearly demonstrated that they are indeed human beings and that their patriotism cannot be questioned. And in so doing, they command every respect and admiration, especially from those who formerly condemned them.

What Christmas Means To One Patriotic Mother

A little more than five months ago the Chung Way-tso family was probably one of the happiest in China. Mr. Chung, who was 57 years of age, had a charming wife, three stalwart sons, one pretty daughter, a comfortable home and a good job as general manager of the Oriental Merchandising Company, with a factory and head office in Shanghai.

Every member of the Chung family believed in a Supreme Being. They were devout Christians and regularly attended services at the Moore Memorial Church. All members of the family spoke English almost as well as Chinese. Chung, senior, spent 14 years in the United States, where he resided in the city of Pasadena, California.

The first blow to be struck at the happy Chung family came on August 14 of this year. The factory of the concern employing Chung was struck by a Japanese bomb. It was a direct hit and the subsequent fire entirely destroyed the building and contents.

The disaster resulted in loss of employment for Chung.

Not wishing to imperil his wife and daughter Chung sold his home and household effects and sent the feminine members of his family to Quinsan, while he and two of his sons, C. T. Chung and W. T. Chung, enlisted in the Chinese army.

The third son was too young for service.

Chung, an intelligent, educated man, was shortly thereafter commissioned.

The second blow fell on August 29, when the daughter, Miss Arlene Chung, contracted pneumonia and died within 49 hours. Mrs. Chung returned to Shanghai, bitterness and sorrow in her heart, her home gone, her daughter dead, her husband and two sons at the front, daily risking their lives for their country.

Day after day the Christian woman visited the Moore Memorial Church and prayed to Almighty God for the safety of her loved ones.

On September 24, at 9:10 a.m., while leading a detachment of men in a raid on the Japanese lines, Chung, by then a captain, fell mortally wounded. He died on the field of battle and his last resting place is unknown.

Not a week later the eldest son, C. T. Chung, maimed for life and nearly blind from the explosion of a hand grenade, was brought to Shanghai and hospitalized.

At the Moore Memorial Church she prayed for her remaining son in the service. Mrs. Chung felt that God would spare him; that Providence would not bring more suffering and grief upon her.

But it was not to be. A brief military message on December 2, told of the death of her second son.

Almost overnight the black hair of the sorrowing woman turned white.

The Christmas holidays bring an atmosphere of peace-on-earth good-will-to-men. But what will Christmas mean this heart-broken Chinese mother?

Gone now, her husband, two of her sons, her daughter, and her home.

December 25th, on which the Savior was born, is just another day to Mrs. Chung. In millions of Christian homes the world over there is laughter, rich foods, music, gifts and happiness.

In the Chung home? Misery and sorrow.

THERE CAN BE NO MIDWAY COMPROMISE

By a Chinese Observer

Japan Uses Peace Talk As Wedge Between Chinese Elements

IN his historical statement of July 17, 1937 in which he laid down the absolutely minimum conditions for a peaceful solution of the Sino-Japanese impasse General Chiang Kai-shek made it perfectly clear that "once war is started between these two countries (China and Japan) there can be no midway compromise for midway compromise means voluntary surrender and the extinction of China as a political entity." The events of the past four months have only made increasingly clear the veracity and validity of the Generalissimo's statement.

For China this is a war for her very national existence. If she resists and continues to resist she may win out in the end and become a truly free and independent country. If she gives up now under whatever deceptive and sugar-coated term she is doomed to be a protectorate of Japan. But China absolutely refuses to be a protectorate of any country, far less Japan. If China chose to be a protectorate of the Island kingdom she had ample opportunity of doing so in 1915 when Japan presented her notorious twenty-one demands. The nationalistic feeling of the Chinese people even in those days was positively too strong for that sort of thing. And there is every evidence that this nationalistic feeling has grown considerably during the past 22 years and there is every reason to assume that under the incessant and ruthless impact of the Japanese bombs, cannons and machine guns this nationalistic feeling will continue to grow and to grow at a phenomenal pace. This is one most powerful and one might say decisive factor that any intelligent and judicious discussion of peace, compromise or mediation must take into consideration.

For Japan all this peace talk which we have been hearing so much these days and which we shall surely continue to hear from time to time is all to her advantage. In the first place she can use it to consolidate her gains. Secondly she can use it to drive a wedge between the stout-hearted and far-sighted elements in the Chinese government and population on the one side and the weak-kneed and short-sighted elements on the other. Thirdly, she can utilize this peace talk to slow up or even stop assistance of foreign powers for China. And lastly she can parade her peace intentions before the world and employ them as a camouflage to destroy the possibility of effective cooperation among the various powers whose interests are fundamentally in conflict with that of her own.

Japan wants a quick "peace," a peace that will cost her nothing and gain her much. For China then the counter-strategy is to drag out this struggle as long and as extensively as possible until the enemy is worn out and exhausted both militarily and economically so that she will have to retreat even as she retreated from Siberia and Vladivostok years ago. This is precisely the strategy that China is following. In accordance with this strategy Japanese occupation of this city or town will not be an asset but a liability to the enemy in both a military and economic sense. Guerilla tactics which have proved so effective and successful in North China particularly that under the direction of the 8th Route Army which has had abundant experience in such tactics will be intensified and extended to all areas under Japanese occupation. Synchronizing with this intensification and extension of guerilla warfare there is bound to be a systematic expansion of the mass movement in which people will be organized and armed and educated to boycott Japanese goods and to refuse to co-operate with the Japanese in any way. With these guerilla troops constantly harrassing the enemy's rear and with the passive resistance of the masses what could Japan do with the occupied areas? And unless these areas could be exploited to Japan's economic advantage within say the next two or three years, a humanly impossible feat, Japan's shaky financial structure is bound to crack under the strain of maintaining vast numbers of troops in the occupied areas in China and in the face of an extensive and organized boycott of Japanese goods not only in unoccupied areas but to a large extent in the occupied areas as well, to say nothing of the boycott of Japanese goods in other parts of the world.

Japan may set up puppet governments here and there in the occupied areas but they will remain puppet governments and no more. Yin Ju-kan's puppet regime in East Hopei should serve as a good example of how much these puppet governments will amount to for Japan in the end. But whether puppet governments or no puppet governments an active force of opposition will be kept up alive as long as Japan cannot conquer the whole of China or as long as no genuinely Chinese government will sign away China's birthright as a free and independent country. The former is a feat which, if it can ever be accomplished, will surely exhaust and ruin Japan in the process. The latter possibility can practically be eliminated because no independent Chinese government is or can be so daring and strong as to risk such a step.

Thus this war between China and Japan is a war of endurance. As for China she can drag on almost indefinitely. Of course she will suffer. But what really worthwhile achievement in this world has come about without suffering on the part of some people? Intelligent and patriotic Chinese fully realize the price of national freedom and independence and are ready and willing to pay it at whatever figure. The question then is not how long can China hold out but rather how much longer can Japan go ahead with this reckless program of aggrandizement and conquest without cracking up in view of her steadily worsening internal conditions, political, social and economic and in view of the increasing sharpening of conflict of her interests with that of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States of America?

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*It is conservatively estimated that Japan has now at least 500,000 troops in China including Manchuria and this number is bound to swell up as the war is prolonged and extended further into the interior.

Anxiety for the safety of twenty Chinese women who volunteered their services with the Chinese troops is felt in Chinese circles in Shanghai following the withdrawal of Chinese forces from the Shanghai and Nanking areas.

The twenty women were last heard of at Quinsan, where they helped attend the wounded, writing letters for them and sewing their clothes. Ever since the evacuation of Quinsan by Chinese forces about a month ago, no word has been received from any of them.

The party organized by Chinese cultural circles, was headed by Miss Tan Shu-sheng.